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FAREWELL

—Bhupen Gupta

HEALING THE WOUNDS OF WAR

It Doesn't Pay To Be Polite!

(A Short Story With A Moral Of Sorts!)

By Lt. Col. M. A. Kureishi

It was on the comparatively empty top deck of a bus that I met the highly dressed individual —you are familiar with the type, brilliant blue suit and trousers with terrifically sharp-edged crease to match, loud majenta shoes (if that is not the colour, I feel it should be), purple socks, in fact a complete gent. Some vague memory at the back of my brain made me feel that we had met before somewhere intimately at some period not so long ago but I was unable to place it exactly. This, as one knows to one's discomfiture, happens often enough and for which there is no remedy except a rapid brain-wave or preferably two brain-waves.

As the bus journey threatened to be a longish affair, in a mood of camaraderie I thumped him on the back, shook his hand in a hearty manner and said, "Hulloa, hulloa, here we are again. By jove, it is a long time since we met and how are the wife and the kids." He said that he was very fit, thanks, was still unmarried and how was I. After giving him a satisfactory account of the state of my health, we began to chit-chat on this subject and that. I gave him my considered opinion of the Indian political deadlock, related an anecdote or two about the nice childhood of Mr. Amery and the school-rompings he and Mr. Churchill used to have. I am generally very clever (pardon a word or so of self-pride) at getting at the hub of the subject in the briefest space of time and I kept on adroitly manoeuvring the conversation to the channel which would lead quickest to his identity.

It is such a long time since we met, I said again to make sure that the subject was kept along those lines. No, he said, not so very long. Oh! of course, I said, how forgetful of me. It was only the other day that I was saying to my wife that I had met you and the Rai Bahadur and Parker and the wonderful hand I held in that redoubled six spades in the Club. By the way has the Rai Bahadur paid up? Yes, he said, he has cleared the whole account, after all he is a gentleman. The way in which he emphasised the word HE was rather curious but I felt better as the scent was getting hotter and I thought I had placed him as the man I had played bridge with in the Club. Do you play much Bridge, now-a-days? I enquired. No, he said I don't know the game. That was rather bad but even if I say it I am the very devil for persistence and Bruce and his spider are not in it when I happen to tackle any subject. Perseverance, as a matter of fact happens to be my middle name. Oh 'I forgot, I hastily said, of course you don't.'

I told him how surprising it was that the humanity at large is getting more and more absent-minded daily, probably due to this blackout and A. R. P. measures and in working all the small details if one's house catches fire and what clothes to wear when the siren goes and so on. Yes, he readily agreed, people are getting forgetful. The blackout, he added, is very bad for the trade. Bad for the trade, I warmed up to the clue, you know it never struck me that way. Of course it is bad for commercial enterprises. Entirely. But what an opportunity for some professions. As a matter of fact I feel that for some it provides a silver lining, if I may so put it. I don't follow, he said. What about burglars? I said, Ha' Ha' Ha' (I have also a good sense of humour).

That made him laugh. This, as every one knows, produces a general atmosphere of bonhommie and what not. After generally remarking on this and that and the increasing number of cinemas in Bombay and the close relationship that exists between the wit of Laurel and the humour of Hardy (and vice versa), I rapidly thought of one or two trades with which I could connect him. A subtle touch if you understand what I mean, in which by cleverly introduction of a subject one can deduce inductions by facial expressions and so forth. You know, I said to him with an earnest expression, I have been giving some thought lately to the subject of Hessians and Hessian Market. (I don't exactly know what, if anything, are Hessians but he was not to know that and you would concede it was a good opening). He was, it appeared not very interested in that market. Well, I continued without batting an eyelid? What is your impression of yarn? I met a man from the Bombay yarn Exchange the other day and the stories he had to tell.....no, yarn too was no good. I could get no answering gleam in his eye.

To cut a story of true politeness short I plied him with as many trades that I could remember at the time. Motor cars, shaving cream, depilatories, coloured cement, hair dyes, shipbuilding, even Tungsten Filaments, I regretfully noticed evoked no response. He had never heard of White Slave Traffic. I was really getting very concerned about all this and was on the point of giving it up when on reaching Crawford Market my attention got caught by the rather large and vulgarly displayed signboard advertising Poplin shirts and I said, talking of Shirts, what do you consider ...? I had hardly finished this profound observation than the gleam I had been expecting all this while dazzlingly lit up the whole of his face and a wide grin spread from one corner of his mouth to his ear nearest to me. Poplin, he said to me in a tone which one might have thought referred to a dead rat, is an absolute back number. Now We have lately received a Taffeta, a unique mixture of Asbestos fibres woven with Chromium shavings, which is wonderful for shirts for Club wear and is most effective (I thought at first he had said most protective) for cocktail dances. With a soft collar showing a medium sized V.....but I was hardly in a mood to pay attention to all this aesthetic side of Gent's Tailoring, as it had all suddenly come back to me with a sickening recollection....

My fellow-passenger had come to my house not so very long ago and had been crudely insistent on payment of his, hardly an' year old, account and at the time had vulgarly referred to it as overdue! To this I had said:

> "Look here, my man, I am in the habit of putting all my bills in a hat on the first of every month and paying out the first three that come out. Any more back-chat from you, my lad, and yours will even miss a sporting chance of being put in." And had added a little caustically, "I don't suppose your firm has ever dealt with any gentleman before."

And then gently but firmly I had hustled the fellow out of the room.

I feel politeness doesn't always pay in the long run, especially if the run happens to be from the top deck of an "A" bus.

ART TREASURES IN A CAVE

By Stewart Sale

When I had been walking for a long time on the empty upland road I met a man and said to him, "Is this the way to the National Gallery?" He told me that it was.

I sat on a boulder and watched him go down the valley. The sun was warm on my back. Cloud-shadows sailed over the patchwork fields; there was a toy railway, far down, and the scattered farmhouses looked like matchboxes, almost.

The other way the road still climbed. A mountain summit—a steep, blank wall—seemed to stand across the way, but the road, invisible to me, wheeled there and ran on, dwindling, to other heights beyond. Across the valley the mountain met the clouds.

Secret Work In Cavern

The man who had directed me was right: the National Gallery —or the part of it that matters, the precious paintings—was but a little way from where I sat. For safety from the bombs they have been brought to a vast cave in the mountain side. Above them is a roof that no bomb could pierce.

For a long time men worked in secret to fashion this treasure chamber in this unlikely spot. Now the marvellous work is done; they have brought warmth and light to the moist darkness of the cave, and there the paintings hang, safe but unseen by any save their guards.

It began with a coming and going of lorries along the narrow road. Workmen, electricians and those expert in the care of paintings went up and down. There was building going on inside the cave and in the tunnels that run from it deep into the rock.

The men who worked there were cautious of tongue, but news runs mysteriously in country places, and now everyone in the nearest village knows the secret. But they are a people who mind their own business, and it must be seldom that a whisper reaches the next valley.

"Oh, the Gallery", they will say. "We don't take much notice."

Medley Of Masters

Much worth noticing was happening in the cave at that time. Here and there well-built chambers were going up. The paintings must have light and a properly conditioned atmosphere, and since the whole cave could not be made suitable there was nothing for it but to enclose bits of it in this way.

With this building and wiring other work was going on. It became necessary to widen the entrance to the cave so that a lorry could enter, and then a heavy door had to be built there. There were bunks to be built for the guards and a telephone to be installed, as well as a system of alarms. . . .

Then, towards the end, someone thought that a bridge crossing the road might be too low for a lorry carrying a big canvas, so, to be on the safe side, they lowered the road under the bridge and remade the surface. At the same time they put up white posts and red reflectors at that spot and at the sharper bends along the road.

All this work took many months and cost a great deal of money. When it was all done it was as though a little settlement had grown up in that place so far below the thin turf of the mountain top.

The paintings arrived from their temporary shelters, tenderly packed and tenderly driven up the little road, a freight of incalculable worth. Men used to handling them put them in the chambers just as they came, schools and periods all mixed up —the Turners and the Titians, the Constables and the Rembrandts, the Holbeins and the Tintorettos—for this was not an exhibition; all that mattered was that they should be preserved.

The Daily Round

Then gradually the place settled down into a routine. Every day at the same times two cars run from the village to the cave, taking one shift of men on duty and bringing another shift away.

Several of the men have come from the National Gallery, London to live in billets in the village. The others are local men. All told they number 25 or 30.

There are engineers to attend to the heating and lighting, two or three to do odd jobs, a dozen or so to keep guard, two to help with the office work, a driver, two senior officials and a few others. Most of them are ex-Service men.

When they are off duty they hardly ever see a strange face unless it be a sheep's. It is an unfamiliar life for the Londoners. In their off-duty hours they have little to do. They go now and then to the village inn and sometimes to the nearest cinema, which is some miles away.

When I came back from that far-off valley I went to the gallery in Trafalgar Square. In some of the rooms there is an exhibition of war paintings; they half conceal the faded patches where the masters used to hang. The other rooms are barred.

London Sees Just One

A few attendants have been brought in from Government jobs to take the places of those who man the cave. They do not know where the others have gone. The masters are not altogether banished.

In the entrance hall there is one painting lately brought from the country—a Titian. Soon it will go back and another will take its place.

From time to time one hidden picture is brought to the daylight and put on show. That is all the public will see of them until the war ends.

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WHEN BOMBAY WAS ATTACKED!

History Provides A Lesson For Today

The tragic fall of the naval base of Singapore, the Gateway of the Pacific, brought India within the orbit of the war zone; and after the recent bombing of Colombo, Trincomali, Cocanada and Vizagapatam a wave of panic swept over the other coastal towns, situated not only on the eastern but also on the western seaboard of the South Indian Peninsula. Here in Bombay thousands of families set out with bag and baggage either to their native places or for close-by towns not likely to be visited by enemy bombers. It is only now that they are returning to the city.

This is not the first time that Bombay has been exposed to panic and evacuation, and threat of an invasion; and it may hence be interesting to study the chief military vicissitudes the Island has undergone from the time the English took possession of it.

Defences Of Our Island

The need for fortifying Bombay was apparent from the day the English landed on the Island. The first care of Humphrey Cooke, who was the first Governor of Bombay under the Crown to govern the Island, was to make Bombay safe against any attack. During the Governorship of Gerald Aungier, the Maker of Bombay, the fortifications and the defence of the island were greatly strengthened. In his report of 1673, Aungier says: "The Castle of Bombay when finished will be of great strength and security to the Town and the whole Island."

It was early in 1672 that Bombay was first threatened by an attack from the Dutch and the French. But the fear soon passed away; for the Court of Directors writing in July, 1672 informed their representatives in India of a great English victory over the Dutch; and this temporarily calmed Aungier's fears and was made the occasion of a public thanksgiving service in Bombay, on St. Stephen's Day, December 26, 1672. But this peace was shortlived; for a few months later a Dutch fleet under van Goen made another attempt to take Bombay. Fryer gives the following account of the attack; "The Dutch attempt to surprise the Islanders found them and the fort in so good a condition that they were glad to betake themselves to their boats without any booty, and the next day hoisted sails, and not without good reason, for within the Fort was mounted 100 pieces of ordnance and in other convenient stands twenty more, besides sixty field-pieces. Moreover, in the Road were riding three men of war, the best of 30 guns." This invasion threat caused much panic among the people and "the island was left quite naked, and of near 4,000 Christians, which were numbered on the island, there remained a few more than 200; and these miserable fellows kept against their will." When a year later peace was effected with the Dutch the people of the island heaved a sigh of relief of further apprehension of attack.

When Bombay Fell

The next threat of an invasion was in the year 1687, when the appearance of a Danish fleet off the Thana coast, after sinking four ships of the merchants belonging to Surat, caused much excitement among the inhabitants. The Bombay Council resorted to diplomacy and wrote to the Danish Commander: "As you are our friends by reason of the near alliance of the two crowns of England and Denmark, that you would not continue to cruise too near our island, it being a great hindrance to our trade, our merchants being fearful of going to sea whilst you lie so near." The Danish Commander took the hint and withdrew.

But the greatest danger to which Bombay was exposed was in 1689 when the Sidi of Janjira, not only succeeded in invading the Island, but actually took possession of the greater part of it. On this occasion, the panic and fear among the people was so great that once again many left their homes and settled elsewhere.

The Sidis of Janjira were admirals of the Nizamshahi fleet in the days of Malik Ambar and owed a nominal allegiance to Bijapur from 1636 to 1670, when to avoid absorption by Shivaji, they entered the Mughal service. In 1672 under Sidi Yakut they sought permission to enter the Bombay harbour with the intention of attacking the lands of Panvel, Pen and Alibag, which belonged to Shivaji, with whom they were at war. This permission was refused. On another occasion the Sidi requested Aungire to join him against Shivaji, but the English Governor turned down the proposal. Thereafter the relations between the English and the Sidis became rather strained and things came to a crisis in the year 1689.

Sir John Child, the Governor of Bombay at the time, by an ill-advised move, ordered the seizure of the whole of the fleet of Sidi Yakut, laden with cloth and corn, and had it brought to Bombay. The Sidi requested the Governor to release and send back his fleet, but the Governor turned a deaf ear to the demand and sent an insolent message by way of reply; and the fleet was unloaded at Bombay. Sidi Yakut continued to clamour for its release and finally sent word to the Governor to the effect that, if the fleet was not set at liberty before the 11th of February, which, was, near at hand, he would certainly be in Bombay on the 14th.

Price Of Unpreparedness

Sir John Child continued to be obstinate; and the Sidi, true to his word, landed at mid-night of the 14th February at Sewri with a force of 20,000 men. At one o'clock in the morning three guns from the Castle gave the inhabitants the alarm. Strange to say, the English were unprepared to receive their unwelcome guests and hastily withdrew. Encouraged by this initial success, the Sidi next morning marched towards Mazagon. Here, too, he met with no resistance. The English abandoned this fort with such great haste that they left behind them ten chests of treasure, which contained £1,000 each and also four chests of arms, fourteen cannon, two mortars, some powder, shots and shells. This precipitous flight and cowardly behaviour naturally further emboldened the Sidi, and his next objective was Mahim fort, where once again he has only to step in and take possession, as there were no soldiers to oppose him. He hoisted his flag on the Castle and made it his headquarters.

On the following day, the Sidi made his appearance on Mazagaon hill. Sir John Child finally realized that something had to be done to put a stop to the enemy's advance. He immediately passed orders that all persons, on whom the authorities could lay hands, should be pressed into service. Among these improvised soldiers was one Mr. Hamilton, who has given us a graphic account of these events. The Governor then instructed one Captain Pean to advance upon Mazagon hill with two companies each of 70 men, and he appointed one Munro to be Pean's Lieutenant. But soon a quarrel arose between these two leaders.

By Bernard Anderson

Lieutenant Munro advised the Captain to march in platoons in order to break up the enemy's forces. Captain Pean did not accept this proposal and looked upon this advice as an insult. He ordered his men to spread as much as they could and to begin firing according to his directions.

The shrewd Sidi Yakut perceived the weak point of this formation and ordered his men to rush in full force upon the English with all speed. The Captain, realizing the error of his formation, without giving any thought to his men, took to his heels for all he was worth. Meanwhile Lieutenant Munro vainly endeavoured to check the advancing enemy, but to no avail.

Truce

Thus, without much effort the Sidi was in possession of the whole of the island, except Bombay Castle and the territory half a mile to the south of it. He raised a battery on Dongri hill, erected another within 200 yards of the Castle, and placed likewise guns at different strategic points. The siege went on for several months. The forces of the Sidi were gradually increasing in number. The English, amounting to 2,500 men, destitute of artillery, dared not venture to face the foe in the open field. The strain told heavily upon the defenders; while at the same time the suspension of all trade and commerce inflicted a great loss upon both the Company and the private traders.

Sir John Child saw no other alternative than to call for a truce. He entered into negotiations with the Great Mughal. As a result two envoys, Messrs. George Weldon and Abraham Navarre, were sent to Aurangzeb's Court with handsome presents. After having been subjected to an humiliating ordeal of having their hands tied behind their backs, they were obliged to prostrate themselves as culprits in the Emperor's presence, and then only did Aurangzeb consent to come to terms of peace. The peace conditions were that the English should pay all moneys due to his subjects, that reparation should be made for the losses the Mughals had suffered, and that Sir John Child should leave India before the expiration of nine months; on these conditions the withdrawal of the Sidi from Bombay was consented to. But the Sidi was in no mood to leave, and it was only after much inducement that he bade farewell on the 22nd June, 1690. But he left the inhabitants a bitter souvenir of his presence. Mazagon fort was a heap of burning ruins, and many a house was empty. This military campaign is said to have cost the Company about £40,000. One more detail may be mentioned. A young Parsi, Rustom Dorabji is said to have led a body of Kolis against the Sidis; and in recognition of his good work the Company appointed him Patel of Bombay and issued a sanad conferring the title upon him and his heirs in perpetuity.

"Lease And Lend"

During the years 1737-1739 once more some uneasiness prevailed in Bombay. A conflict had arisen between the ambitious Peshwa, Baji Rao, and the Portuguese and the former mustering a large army with utmost secrecy, placed it under his brother Chimnaji Appa, and instructed him to attack Thana. In the beginning of 1739 the Marathas began their attack on Bassein. The Bombay Government viewed this approach with misgiving and were on the horns of a dilemma as to what attitude they should take. It was finally decided to remain neutral. In the course of the conflict the Portuguese often appealed for help. The English continued to remain neutral but adopted a "lease and lend" policy, and played the host to the hundreds of refugees that were streaming into Bombay from Bassein and Thana.

Once again in June 1798, war clouds began to gather in Bombay as a result of the proclamation of the French authorities in Mauritius to send help to Tippu Sultan against the English and of the landing of French troops at Mangalore. At the same time news reached this country about Napoleon's Eastern plans his landing at Alexandria and his initial successes. At once the Bombay Government were up and doing. The danger was great and imminent. This new panic lasted for a fortnight; for on October 9th authoritative and detailed news of Nelson's victory at the Battle of the Nile reached Bombay. Napoleon's designs on India were frustrated.

Hence only once was Bombay actually invaded and almost lost, and that was in 1689, two hundred and fifty-three years ago. Whatever Bombay had to suffer then, was mainly due to the state of unpreparedness in which the assailants found the island. Let this be a lesson to the Bombayites of to-day. There is nothing like being prepared.

—Cartoon by Illingworth.

AN INDIAN IN WAR-TORN CHINA—III

CHUNGKING

Battered But Unbeaten

By Kamaladevi

who is one of the very few persons who have had an opportunity, in recent years to visit both the old and the new capital of China.

In a previous article she described the 'Ghost City of Nanking.' To-day she gives her impressions of Chungking—alive and unafraid.

Chungking, the war-time capital of China, has in recent years become a veritable place of pilgrimage. When I went there, a year ago, the route to Chungking was limited to a single air service connected with Burma on the west and Hongkong in the south. The air-service was a daring venture that spoke volumes for the dogged determination of the Chinese. It had a waiting list longer than that of any other service in the world. Wide-eyed people with bated breath made the hazardous trip to see this wonder of a new world being created out of the ashes of the old.

The only feasible communication between the East and the West of China is the Yangtse River that literally flows down from the Szechwan Province where Chungking is situated. Eastwards along which the industries and commerce of China grew, down to the main port of Shanghai—China's main outer gateway Up this river barges heavily loaded with goods from the invaded area were pulled by strong hands: Whole factories, school equipment, museum treasures, laboratories, motor cars, lorries, railway carriages, even rails and sleepers. in short anything that could be carried. For months the indefatigable Chinese dragged these heavy loads up this great waterway—their one unfailing life-line to transplant old China on a new soil.

At Last I Start

For weeks my attempts to contact Chungking by mail or telegraph had failed, shut in by Japanese censorship in Shanghai and British censorship in Hongkong. Two powerful imperialist arms were blocking the only line of communication open. Finally an American friend succeeded in getting a message round via Manila! In 24 hours arrangements to fly from Hongkong to Chungking were completed. I still had the biggest hurdle to cross—Hongkong. For two days I stormed up and down the room, held a virtual prisoner in my hotel in Hongkong. On the third day in the early hours of the morning I was put aboard the Chipper by the Hongkong authorities. The British Ambassador to China had intervened to get me out. Chungking had evidently not felt very happy to see a prospective guest of Generalissimo and Madame Chiang detained!

Like A Fortress

Chungking balances itself on the hill tops, steep and severe like a fortress. The plane as it approaches the city, heaves over peaks, curves dangerously and bends in and out of hills and suddenly slips on to a narrow stony strip of land along the Yangtse River. The usual generous open airport is not to be seen, nor the hospitable rest room. All around is bleak and barren, with sheer mountains rising on all sides. Two large cloth umbrellas shelter the few immigration and customs officials, while people stand around indifferent to the drizzle or the sun.

Where was the city and how did one get there? I was puzzled "You cross the river in a Sampan (a Chinese craft) and then get carried up in a sedan chair", some one informed me. In Chungking you are either ascending or descending. Everything about Chungking is strenuous.

Crazy Weather

I had been told Chungking is hot and steaming, so I had not brought a single warm garment. After shivering all night in the plane, I shivered a little more when I landed. The cold ate into my bones as I sat in the air-raid shelter two hours later. By afternoon I was sweating. I retired to bed lightly clad, fanning myself. By midnight I had slipped under two blankets, by morning I was crying for more. Chungking weather makes the notorious English weather seem sober and normal.

Air Raids

According to all reports the ravages in Chungking are far greater than in London except that the former does not get the same publicity. I landed myself in one of the worst raids of the season. continuous for nine days and nights with short respites no longer than a couple of hours.

The first severe raids on Chungking transformed the mid town section of the city into a mad inferno of flames. Seven huge conflagrations were counted at nightfall, roaring through the heart of the city in a swath a mile and a half wide and a half mile broad. By the time night fell the red glow of the flames illuminated the countryside for miles around.

The conflagration razed four-fifths of Chungking's once busy downtown district. Streets, lanes. and shops and civilian quarters were turned into heaps of charred ruins, and in between them stood a forest of gaunt walls bearing testimony to the city that once was wanton raids.

Life Goes On

Forces of reconstruction began to work immediately. Chungking city was been given a new facade. Most of the tall buildings, four or five storeys high, were gone after the attacks. Out of the ruins rose mostly one storey. but nevertheless bright and compact shops and houses.

A walk along Chungking's main thoroughfares will find every shop busy and the streets thronged with pedestrians and vehicles. Life is carried on in hastily improvised structures built out of material retrieved from the ruins. Buses are crowded to capacity.

In spite of continuous raids normal life goes on as best as it can. Offices start work before seven and put in two to three hours of work until the bombers arrive. After the all-clear is given late in the afternoon, work is resumed again. But it is not quite so simple as all that. The experience is pretty shattering. On an average well over a hundred planes a day came in four waves of 27 to 30 each, sometimes even over 60 planes at a time, and on an average each plane drops six to eight bombs depending on the weight of the missiles.

Natural A. R. P.

The Japanese, luckily for China, rarely come when weather is bad. So bad weather is good weather in Chungking.' Moonless nights are also comparatively free from raids. But the raids have increased in intensity from year to year. Yet more people have kept coming into the city and there is more business all round. Even as the all-clear sounds, the clean-up men get busy. Linesmen try to hitch up the wires by evening. People bombed out of their homes and shops, collect what is left, straightaway start building temporary shacks, prepare tea over camp fires and share their troubles with the neighbours. There is an air of friendliness and comradeship, no sign of panic or despair. Sometimes the bombs fall into the river bringing to the surface such fish as had never been seen before, a boon to the fishermen.'

The A. R. P. system is one of the best in the world. People come from all parts of the globe to study it. China has two unique advantages, mountains and vast area. The mountains offer unlimited shelters—caves blasted out of rocks that can house nearly all the population of a city in perfect safety, so nobody need get killed except through personal negligence.

The 500 metre tunnel in the downtown section of Chungking as an air raid shelter has to-day become one of the wonders of the world. In the early days it was the scene of a great tragedy when hundreds died suffocated due to lack of air. To-day, however, efforts have been made to make conditions relatively safe. The tunnel has three entrances, one straight, the other two through a 20 metre sloping stairway. As a protection against splinters a thick stone wall has been built. A 50 metre space in the middle of the tunnel has been marked off to be left open with a wire fence set up to bar people from this section which leads to a dead end. At the safe rate of 10 people for each metre there is total accommodation for 4.100 persons. On one side are two rows of seats one row consisting of benches and another of air tight wooden boxes. The seats on the other side are stone. A drainage system keeps water away from the tunnel. The power for lighting and ventilating is generated by a Diesal Engine installed in a room beside the entrance, run on vegetable oil.

The enemy planes have to traverse long areas of free China before getting to their objectives. This gives the cities a fairly long warning. Two methods are used. On every hill-top is a pole. When the Japanese scouting planes start, a triangle is displayed. When the bombing planes take off from their bases, a big red ball is hoisted; when they enter the province, two red balls go up; and when they near the city, both the balls come down. With the first ball the people start packing and getting ready for the shelters. The second warning finds them on the march. This is, indeed, an impressive sight-hundred and thousands walking in a single file, in perfect order and discipline, in complete silence, carrying their precious belongings, babies strapped to the backs of women, occasionally swinging the sick or the disabled. Each is supplied with a ticket marked with the number of the shelter allotted to each. Only in that particular shelter will the holder of that ticket be admitted. Nobody is permitted to leave before the all-clear is given.

There is another mode of warning, more graphic but works with the same clock-work precision. At every cross-road is installed a huge circular board, representing a sort of a map. The centre is painted red to indicate the City. In the distance are marked the Japanese bases, with a couple of toy planes at rest. When the bombers begin their journey the toy planes begin to move on the board. Every few intervals, the listening-in posts throughout the area these bombing planes are traversing, keep on sending messages to the Capital, giving the exact position of the planes So roughly over two hours one can arrange one's schedule, watching this, as one would the hands of a clock. I once did a whole morning's shopping with its aid!

Public Dining Halls

The baptism of fire, which Chungking underwent in the past two summers. helped in the construction of new roads As a

(Continued on page 6)

To The Lotus-Eaters!

By SOUCHI ROUT ROY

(Translated By Harindranath Chattopadhyaya)

Tarry a while, O Poet! Let your muse
Accept in this historic hour of hours
His garland woven out of many hues,
Warm offering of young, unfading flowers
Nay, not of flowers but flames that bloom and leaf
Out of a nation's grief

Ye lotus-eater Poets of our climes!
The world is taking on another shape
From what it wore in the grey bygone times
When song for you was just a fine escape,
For you, self-isolated in a swoon
Nourished on decadent dreams. That day is done!

Modern Valmiki! wipe away your tears
Wipe out the old remembrance of the dart
That shot a wooing dove
And drew the hot blood from its waning heart
Depriving its poor mate of innocent love!
Gaze on that self-same sight,
Eyes lit with new light,
And lo. the shot bird bleeding red and warm
Becomes our little hero's wounded form;
The form of one so young, so wild, so fresh
Blood of our blood, bone of our bone, flesh of our flesh!!

Cry out, cry out across the darkened years
From your eye's quiver let the arrowy tears
Hurtle and cleanse the hoary mists that wrap
The broken body of a breadless nation!!

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

By D. G. VYAS.

ART—NOT IMITATION

ROLE OF CREATIVE ARTIST — ART THAT SURVIVES — WHAT SHOULD INDIA BE LIKE? — AUTHORS AND COMPOSERS DESERVE APPRECIATION — ART NOT HANDMAID OF CHARITY — UNFAIR CRITICISM ON FILM INDUSTRY — REVIVAL OF THE STAGE.

The implication of the expression "creative artist" which is employed as a fashion in writings on art would be that an artist who is not specified as creative should be regarded as imitative Then the question would arise: "Can an artist be imitative? The reply will be in negative. Art, in its true conception, is creation and not imitation; it is original production and not outright plagiarism. Any person, who is an artist, has a creative calibre which leaves the mark of originality on his art. But the creative calibre varies in the different artists and groups them in the categories ranging from midgets to giants. The one, in whom it stands at the zero degree and who produces something which is deceptively original, deserves the distinction of an intelligent copyist but not of a creative artist.

Rare Gift

The aesthetic instinct, which is constant in man, if educated and refined develops to the stage of appreciation of art in the majority of persons. The artist, who is always in a minority, is distinguished by the artistic gift—the plastic sensibility which enables him to give concrete forms to his visions, perceptions and aesthetic experiences. Art, thus, springs from the inner world of the artist, but is not a literal or mechanical transcript of the world which surrounds him.

The artist gifted with the plastic sensibility in a superior degree should be highly imaginative and inventive. Originality and individuality should, therefore, be the striking notes of his art. His every product should bear a distinct impress of his creative talent. His art would be repetitive if his products approximate or simulate each other; and repetition is not creation. The creative artist instinctively steers clear of any such pitfalls and every time comes out with something which ranks as novel and original in the series of his productions.

The supreme function of the artist is to produce and propagate beauty through art, but it does not expect him to be prolific in his productions. Beauty springs from monumentality of art, which is independent of its volume, and not from multiplicity of the mediocre or puerile works of art. It transcends the limitations of time and space and the barriers of racialism and narrow nationalism. The freshness and fragrance of the art of Kalidas have remained unfaded through centuries. Taj Mahal, Trimurti, Nataraj, Kailas and the Ajanta-Frescoes do not fail to captivate those whose eyes are trained to capture their intrinsic beauty.

Inventiveness, which is one of the characteristics of the creative artist, reflects itself not only in his mode of expression but also in his selection of the material. To elaborate, into a piece of beauty, an episode which would prove to be ugly and repulsive when it actually takes place, is a rare gift which singles out one as a creative artist. He is destined to attain immortality, since he is designed to impart monumentality to art. It is he who crowns culture with art; it is he who imports and implants beauty in life.

India's Achievements

Art is a manifestation of the universal creative energy, but it is not independent of the land of its birth in its expression. The style and mannerism are moulded by the climatic, economic and social conditions of a country. The East or the West presents the same gamut of arts, but every individual art wears the physiognomy which is modelled by the land of its birth. All the arts of India have retained, through the different phases of their existence and evolution, their distinctive features and have reserved for her a place of eminence on the art-map of the world.

India has been extolled world over for the originality, individuality and monumentality of her art, but inspite of it she demands adequate justice for her conception of iconography and the symbolic gesture-language which are her unique and unsurpassed achievements. They have touched the high-water-mark of plastic inventiveness—an assertion which will not sound as an exaggeration in the light of Sir William Rothenstein's opinion that "nowhere have the plastic qualities of the human form, male and female, been better understood and rendered than by Indian sculptors".

The artists, who are capable of producing art-monumental, are not many at a time, but their inventive faculty needs to be stimulated into activity by an unceasing and increasing demand for art. They will dream and do nothing if they are isolated from or are inaccessible to the bulk of the people. Since disinterested delight is essential to life for its spiritual exaltation, beauty, its mainspring, should be a vital need and not an evanescent experience of man.

Beauty will emerge as a reality of life only when art is made accessible to the man in the street through the objects which are of everyday and even ordinary use. India was fully alive to the artistic implications of life. She had developed her art to an amazing height because her master-artists had enjoyed the privilege of complete freedom and of an enormous scope for the exercise of their plastic sensibility and inventiveness.

What Next?

India of to-day does not appear to be inclined to emulate her past. On the contrary she prefers to live in a world whose atmosphere is pregnant with snobbery, sophistry and superficiality in art. Art does not flow in the current of her life because she is not trained to discriminate between life-artistic and life-artificial. Beauty refuses to approach life when artificiality usurps the role of art. If India is really keen to reclaim art and re-achieve the synthesis of life and beauty, she ought to drag the few creative artists out of their obscurity, install them on the high pedestal of her social structure and integrate their art in her life.

But India will not be able to spot out the creative artists until she develops vision to spot and strength to disclaim the mediocrities and propagandists who trade and thrive upon their political or literary affiliations or European credentials and masquerade as great artists without great art to their credit. Art should be emancipated from the bondage of the political, social and literary affiliations. The artists should be judged on the merits of their art but their art should not be acclaimed as great on the merits of their non-artistic achievements however great they may be. The greatness of the artist lies in his capacity to invest his art with greatness.

Let art shed its own lustre on life and refuse to shine in the light of the forces which impede its way to life. It will then impart beauty, vitality and human dignity to life. Creative genius is the mother of art and the maker of great art. When India will realise the importance of the creative artists and will undertake a search for them, the medicrities will make room for their superiors, the propagandists will take to art if they are able artists, and art will, again, be on its way to greatness and glory.

Original Work

The state of affairs, which according to the annual report of the Association of Authors, Composers and Writers of India for 1941, exists in the world of the Radio and the Film cannot be passed over lightly. The radio-authorities and the film-producers should be above reproach in every respect; and the authors, dramatists and composers should fearlessly ventilate their grievances and should fight for the rights and privileges conceded to them by the Law of Copyright.

The organisations like the radio and the talkie ought to fix high artistic and literary standards and ought to encourage creative work and not the tendencies of amateurism and plagiarism which are conducive to popularisation of the worship of false gods. They will fail to disseminate art, literature and culture among the people, if they patronise those who undermine the prestige of the authors by tampering with their productions. The radio should select the best and original productions and should pay a fixed remuneration to their authors even if they do not face the mike.

For Charity

It is not in India only that charity has reduced art to a position ancillary to itself and induces the artistes, especially the amateurs, to infringe the copyrights of the authors. How charity in England tramples upon art and exploits the authors is revealed by Mr. St. John Ervine, the well-known dramatist and critic, in his article in the "Spectator". He says that the author, if he happens to be a dramatist, is asked to reduce or forgo his fees on the plea that the performance is to be given in aid of some charity. He cites also an instance of fraud in which the title of the play was altered and the name of its author suppressed.

Mr. St. John Ervine rightly argues that if a man earns his living by letting houses for rent, no one thinks of asking him to reduce or forgo his rent. Exploitation of art as a profession signifies scanty regard on the part of the people for the sanctity of art and for the dignity of the artist as a professional. Since the artist has a definite role to play in the social organisation, he has every right to expect a remuneration for it. The state of the artist especially in a country like India is not going to improve as long as art is regarded as subservient to the social interests like charity

Unfair Criticism

The indictment of the film industry of India by Mr. Alexander Shaw in his paper read before the East India Association, London, on May 20 should not come as a surprise to those who know how the foreign tourists run through the length and breadth of the country in a short time and present to their countries the slides showing the snake-charmers

FEEDING PIGEONS

(Lino-Cut by Mr. V. D. Bhagat).

(Continued on Page 18)

Parchment Of World Peace

A WEEK OF WAR

By N. G. JOG

JUNE 12.

There are moments in the midst of great crises, which induce a reflective mood. We forget the trials and tribulations that beset us for the time being and look before and after. The Anglo-Soviet Alliance affords us such a pause.

This historic Pact, which was signed on the 26th of May, has no doubt been hailed with the greatest satisfaction all over the non-Axis world. The rejoicing is, however, not unmixed with regrets. So much been gained to-day; but so much would not have been lost all those yesterdays had the Pact been signed on May 26, 1939 instead of May 26, 1942. The world would have probably been spared the holocaust of the war altogether in that case.

Both Britain and Russia had to go through the ordeal of toil and sweat, blood and tears before they could smoothen each other's angularities and reconcile their clashing ideologies. Three years ago we anxiously awaited each morning further news of the Anglo-Soviet negotiations. Would the pact be signed.....would it not be signed? How miserably slowly those talks dragged! With what casualness were they conducted from the London end and with what mental reservations from the Moscow side?

Fruition Of A Promise

Chamberlain and Halifax dispatched an office boy to Kremlin to be their spokesman. The British military mission which was sent subsequently travelled by the slowest steamer and longest route available. There were differences not merely regarding the objective but also regarding the procedure to be followed. The Soviet Foreign Office on its part was not free from shady practices.

It was as a matte of fact simultaneously conducting parallel negotiations with the Wilhelmstrasse and was thus manoeuvring to extract the maximum possible concessions from both the parties. History records that it sold itself to the highest bidder and thus precipitated World War II. Along with the Fascists in Rome and Berlin and the Appeasers in London and Paris, the Opportunists in Moscow, too, must bear their share of responsibility for the present Armageddon.

The immunity which Russia purchased for itself proved to be shortlived. Within 20 months of the signing of the German-Soviet Pact, the Nazi legions marched into Russia. The chickens had come home to roost. The invasion of Russia was not only a great military event; it has also considerable political significance. Hitler probably expected that his crusade against Bolshevism would create discord among his enemies and would, perhaps, even be welcomed secretly by the capitalists in England and America.

Hitler counted without Churchill. On the very evening of the invasion the Prime Minister made a sensational broadcast and pledged full support to the Soviet in the common fight against Germany. It was perhaps the most spontaneous and the most statesmanlike action in Churchill's picturesque career. There was no tarrying, no weighing words or mineing matters. All-out aid to Russia became overnight the watchword of a suspicious, a smarting Britain. And now Churchill's promise on the evening of 22nd June, 1941 has flowered into the full-fledged Anglo-Soviet Alliance of 26th May 1942. It has earned a rich return

A Coping Stone

A sea-change has come over Soviet Russia during the last eleven months. It has no doubt survived the greatest challenge to its existence but it has suffered grievously in the process. It no doubt gratefully accepted Churchill's offer and arrived at an hurried understanding with Britain for joint action in the war on July 12. But old prejudices died hard. It couldn't forget the old antipathies and wondered whether it would receive a straight deal from its new ally. The delay in sending the Beaverbrook-Harriman mission to Moscow also led to further doubts. Meanwhile the Wehrmacht was pressing on towards Moscow. Were the democracies sincere? Would help reach the Red Army in time?

Slowly but surely Churchill and Roosevelt convinced Stalin that they were in right earnest, that they would strain every nerve to send the maximum help in the minimum time. On their part they were gradually being convinced that the Kremlin had shed its proselytizing zeal, that Communism henceforth would remain an article for home consumption only and that Russia would now become a member of the European family of nations on the principle of live and let live.

Mr. Eden's visit to Moscow at the end of the last year and M. Litvinov's appointment as the Soviet Ambassador to the United States helped greatly in the new orientation of outlook. The United States' entry into the war further brought the three nations together and M. Molotov's visit to London and Washington and the signing of the treaty only set the coping-stone to the edifice of Anglo-Soviet-American entente.

Next to Churchill, I would give the credit for the present happy consummation to M. Litvinov. He it was who first clearly perceived the menace of Fascism and who tried his level best to make the League of Nations a guarantor of peace in Europe. His warnings went unheeded, his advances only invited rebuffs from the myopic men who ruled Europe in the thirties. He gradually became a suspect even in his own country and was unceremoniously turned out of the Soviet Foreign Commissarship. His life work stands vindicated to-day. Anglo-Soviet rapprochement came to Winston Churchill essentially as a brilliant inspiration; for Maxim Litvinov it represented a devout mission.

Second Front

What immediate effect will the new treaty have upon the war? Has it been necessitated by the critical phase through which Russia is passing at present? These two questions, which are asked in many quarters, arise from a misunderstanding of the situation. In the first place Russia's position is no worse than it was at any time during the last eleven months. Not fear of the present but confidence in the future is the basis of the pact.

Secondly, the pact does not initiate any new war strategy as such. It only commits to paper and thus regularises the position as we already find it to-day. It only puts the seal of approval of the high contracting parties upon their present mutual relations for all the world to note. Those relations being based on common suffering and faith will naturally prove enduring. Periodical stock-taking is good for nations as much as individuals.

Even the clause that "Russia, Britain and the U. S. A. have reached a full understanding concerning the urgent task of creating a second front in Europe this year" does not warrant the interpretation that the two latter will immediately invade the continent. It only means that they have acknowledged the paramount importance of a move which Russia has been impressing upon them for a long time now. And it also means that Russia realises the difficulties inherent in such a move and will be content to wait such time as its Allies feel ready for it. And anyway such an announcement will prove an excellent weapon in the war of nerves against the Axis.

Post-War Reconstruction

It is when we come to the post-war reconstruction of Europe and of the world that we are struck by the immense potentialities of the Pact. It opens out hopeful vistas of the future and of a new ordering of the world. It indicates that the Allies after having won the war will win the peace as well. It means that the children which are born in 1942 will not be sent to die on the battlefield in 1962. It means the establishment of a new world based on freedom, justice and security. It may even mean the end of war .....

It is, perhaps, foolish to talk in this vein after the bitter disillusion of the last twenty-four years. Our fathers, too, must have talked like that in 1917 and 1918 and their fond hopes lie like ashes in our mouths. The first League of Nations died unhonoured, unwept and unsung. Can its offspring lay claim to a longer lease of life? The United Nations have yet to win the war. Perhaps it will be prudent to await till they actually do that before asking whether they will win the peace, too.

There is a radical difference, however, between the present and the last war. The peacemakers of Versailles created more problems than they solved. They were dominated by the French spokesmen and between the French and the British delegations, the difference was one only of degrees, after they had jointly liquidated President Wilson's ideological "nonsense." Their main aim was the preservation of the ancient order—political, economic and social—under a facade of democracy. Wilson's League came in handy as the watchman of the ancient regime. And while the settlement of Europe was taking place in this cavalier fashion, a heresy hunt was being started against the infant Soviet State. It is ironic to recall that Winston Churchill was one of the most vociferous crusaders against Lenin and his comrades.

Common Basis

When the United Nations sit at the peace table in 1943 or 1944, they will find that they come from the ends of the world—ideologically as much as geographically. There will be no common basis of short-sighted revenge or selfish self-aggrandisement as there was in 1918. Communism and Capitalism stand at the antipodes and between the Soviet State and the British or American democracy lies a gulf of difference. To my mind this divergence of outlook itself will prove a healthy factor in post-war reconstruction. The United Nations will be perforce compelled to find a common basis between their conflicting creeds and interests before they go about remaking the world. They must drag all their skeletons out of the cupboard and must come with clean hearts and hands to the conference table. They must be prepared to forgo national interests for international good and to stand by each other in fine weather and foul.

I do not presume to prophesy that all this will be done and that a Golden Age is round the corner, so to say. But I do believe that the Anglo-Soviet Alliance makes a good beginning in that direction. It may be merely the child born in common adversity of a mis-mated couple but it will inevitably help to bring the parents together even after the adversity is over. I have great faith in the Soviet and I have not lost hope in Britain. Even if their governments may work at cross purposes any time in the future, the understanding between the British and Soviet people, whose foundations are laid in the new Alliance, will be an enduring factor of world peace.

With Hope And Confidence

It is the blind fear of Russia—fear born essentially in ignorance and sedulously bred by interested parties—which has been the cause of many of Europe's ills during the last two decades. The Fascists made it the lever of their rise to power in Italy, Germany and Spain. It was this fear which was responsible for the suicidal foreign policies adopted by Chamberlain and Daladier.

On the other hand, the Soviet always feared that the European Powers were working for its overthrow. And it must be admitted that it was a legitimate fear. Hence its suspicion and distrust and the violent swings of its foreign policy culminating in the betrayal of 1939!—It was a betrayal whatever may be the good excuses for it.

And now the Soviet has learnt the bitter lesson as the democracies have also done. They approach each other in a chastened mood, clasp each other's hand in comradeship and look to the future with hope and courage. It was a great day in the history of the world, when they put their respective seals on the Pact of Friendship. May it serve as a Parchment of World Peace.

FRIENDS OF SOVIET UNION SECRETARY ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, June 12.

Mr. Hiren Mukherjee, Joint Secretary, All-India Committee, Friends of the Soviet Union has issued the following statement to the press:—

News has just reached here of the arrest, on charges yet unknown to us, of Sardar Jagjit Singh, General Secretary of the All-India Committee of the Friends of the Soviet Union.

In his absence, it devolves on me to inform all provincial units that they are expected to hold meetings and demonstrations on June 22 or thereabouts (if the date is found inconvenient), to celebrate the termination of the first year of the Soviet's magnificent fight.

They are also requested to hold provincial conference on convenient dates in July, preparatory to an All-India conference which is to be held as soon thereafter as possible.

A meeting of the present All-India committee is expected to be held in Patna towards the end of this month or the beginning of July, where preparations for the next All-India Conference will be discussed.

Now that several provincial units are working fairly successfully greater co-ordination of their activities becomes urgent and an All-India Conference which can on the basis of the experience gained so far appoint a fresh All-India committee, should be held as soon as possible.

The co-operation of the provinces is therefore solicited not only in regard to the celebrations on or about June 22, but also the preparations for the next All-India Conference.—A P.

MALKAPUR 'FORWARD BLOCISTS' ACQUITTED

MALKAPUR (C.P.), June 13.

Mr. Bandulal Banwat, Secretary of the Malkapur Forward Bloc, his three brothers and Mr Rajbhau Ghosar, President of the Malkapur Forward Bloc who were arrested under the Defence of India Rules were acquitted yesterday.—United Press.

War Factories Boom In Australia

SYDNEY, June 13.

Many parts of Australia's "outback"—vast acres of rolling pastoral, agricultural and mining lands—have taken on a boom-town aspect, since the Government's decision to build munition factories in country areas and thus decentralise war industries. New factories are springing up at a surprising speed.—Reuter.

DUMKA (Bihar).—It is learnt that the Azad Muslim Conference will be held in village Mohani on June 18 and 19, under the presidentship of Prof. Abdul Bari, Deputy Speaker of Bihar.—United Press.

UP, UP WITH FREEDOM'S FLAGS!

Enemy In Libya Repulsed

Severe Fighting South Of El Adem

LONDON, June 13.

General Rommel is apparently attempting to put into operation his original plan of May 27 when he opened his attack, authoritative quarters in London stated today.

On the first day of the battle enemy armoured forces attempted to advance to El Adem and then strike north what they are attempting to do now. The objective seems to be Tobruk. Our positions are intact. We are still holding Knightsbridge and El Gazala.

All Positions Intact

CAIRO, June 13.

A Middle East communique on Saturday states:—

"There was severe fighting all day yesterday in an area south of El Adem. An enemy attack on El Adem which was made with air support, was repulsed. Enemy armoured troops then manoeuvred round El Adem and were directed on Acroma. They were heavily engaged by our armoured forces and attacked throughout the day by the R. A. F. Considerable damage was inflicted on the enemy but details are not yet available. All our positions are intact".

Air Battle

The R. A. F. communique says: "In the Libyan battle area yesterday, June 12, our main effort was again directed against enemy armoured columns and supply transport. Bombers and fighter-bombers carried out a series of successful attacks causing much damage. Enemy air activity was on a considerable scale and included raids on various targets along the coast. No damage of any importance resulted. Our fighters operated from dawn to dusk and succeeded in breaking up one large-scale Stuka attack and several others. During the course of the day's fighting six Junkers 87s, five Messerschmitt V109s, one Macchi 202 and one Junkers 88 were destroyed and a number of other enemy aircraft were seriously damaged. Our losses were nine aircraft but four pilots are safe.

The harbour area at Taranto was raided during Thursday night and on the same night military targets at Piraeus in Greece were also attacked. Wellington aircraft successfully attacked Benghazi last night, one large fire being caused near the base of Juliana mole.

Enemy activity over Malta yesterday was not a heavy scale but our fighters succeeded in seriously damaging several enemy aircraft. In addition to the aircraft lost in the fighting over Libya one of our aircraft is missing."—Reuter.

LATEST FROM LIBYA

LONDON, June 13.

Reuter's special correspondent in Libya (near El Adem) states:—General Ritchie's armoured forces are going all out to smash Rommel's latest drive for Tobruk. A great tank battle is raging along an eighteen mile front between the aerodrome at El Adem twenty miles south of the perimeter and the British "hedgehog" at Knightsbridge. As Rommel struck north British tanks massed along the line formed by Trigh Capuzzo with their backs to the perimeter.—Reuter.

Help For Ailing Evacuees!

MADRAS, June 13.

With a view to render immediate medical help to the sick evacuees, arriving here by rail, the Government of Madras, at the instance o Mayor, have asked the Surgeon General to arrange for a medical officer to be present at the Central Station, when the Calcutta Mail, Puri Passenger and Grand Trunk Express arrive every day—A. P.

United Nations Plan World-Wide Celebrations

CHINESE GENERAL TO ATTEND DELHI CEREMONY

(FROM REUTER'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, June 13.

On Sunday flags of the United Nations will be honoured throughout the free world.

In New York half a million Americans are taking part in a "total war" parade to-day and preparations have been made on a truly colossal scale. Among those expected to be present are King George of Greece; Vice-President Wallace; the Duke and Duchess of Windsor and President Quezon of the Philippines.

On Sunday President Roosevelt is to broadcast to the world and a reception for representatives of the United Nations is to be held at the White House.

U. S. CELEBRATIONS

Throughout the United States, Canada, Central and South America, Church parades and memorial ceremonies have been arranged in which nationals of the United nationals will be prominent participants.

In Britain And Empire

In London there will be a procession of the Service Units, the Civil Defence and war workers to the Whitehall Cenotaph. In every country of the empire celebrations have been arranged. In Capetown members of the Greek royal family are to attend the ceremony while thousands of men from the South African forces will march past the Governor-General, Sir Vootrekkerhoogte, a military centre near Pretoria. General Smuts will be present with Cabinet Ministers and diplomats and many members of the public. Everything in the nation to winning the war. Services will be held throughout New Zealand.

In India

India's observance will centre round a ceremony of saluting the flags in the grounds of the Viceroy's House in New Delhi at which a Chinese contingent, including General Lo Tsung Yin, Commander-in Chief of the Chinese Expeditionary Force recently fighting in Burma, will be the honoured guests.

In China

In the Chinese wartime capital of Chungking, gay with flags, an elaborate whole-day programme has been arranged including a broadcast to America by Doctor H. H. Kung, Vice-President.

In Soviet Russia

In the Soviet Union where the newly announced Anglo-Soviet alliance and American-Soviet agreement have been so enthusiastically welcomed factory meetings and frontline gatherings will complete the world-wide chain of universal dedication and resolve.

"DAY OF LIBERATION COMING"

Churchill's Message On United Nations Flag Day

NEW DELHI, June 13.

In a message on the United Nations Day, Churchill says:—

In a Proclamation to the people of the United States of America our great friend, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, has reminded them that for many years it has been the American custom to set aside the 14th June in honour of their Flag, the emblem of their freedom. Their strength and their unity as an independent nation under God. He has told them that as a nation they are fighting not alone but shoulder to shoulder with the valiant peoples of the United Nations, the massed angered forces of common humanity; and he has asked them that on their Flag Day (the 14th June) they should honour not only their own colours but also the Flags and through the flags the people of the United Nations.

"Outside the United Kingdom there are peoples whose names to-day make up that great roll of honour: the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the Dominion Republic, El Salvador, Free France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Poland, the Union of South Africa and Yugoslavia.

TRIBUTE TO FALLEN AND FIGHTERS.

"I join my acquiescence to his in honouring to-day the forces of the United Nations. Let us pay this tribute to the valour and sacrifice of those who have fallen and to the courage and endurance of those who fight to-day. Let us remember everyone—man, woman and child—who in the oppressed and tortured countries of the world wait for the day of liberation that is coming.

"In this ceremony we pledge to each other not merely to support and succour till victory comes, but that wider understanding, that quickened sense of human sympathy, that recognition of the common purpose of humanity without which the suffering and striving of the United Nations would not achieve its full reward."—A. P.

MACARTHUR ON 'MACARTHUR DAY'

MELBOURNE, June 13.

General MacArthur in a statement concerning the celebration by America of "MacArthur Day" said, "the action of my fellow countrymen in commemorating this day rededicates each one of them to the immortal ideals of duty, honour and country. It reaffirms the implacable will of our great nation to maintain its unalienable right to 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.' It pledges 'our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honour' so that the ordinary man shall be made secure. The fortuitous circumstances, that the day I entered the service of my beloved country, should have been the one selected for this patriotic out-pouring of free men on the march, fills me with humble thanks ask with each participant to say a simple silent prayer that merciful God may guide our steps.—Reuter.

Wardha Talks Continue

WARDHAGANJ, June 13.

The Gandhi-Nehru-Azad talks were resumed this morning at Ssvagram. The leaders, it is learnt, reached no conclusions. They are meeting again to-night for further discussions.

Maulana Azad is expected to leave for Calcutta on Monday while Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is expected to stay behind.

The probability now is that no early meeting of the Congress Working Committee will be held.

U. K. Air Raid Casualties

Many Times Less Than Figure Of Rumour-Mongers

LONDON, June 13.

Three hundred ninety-nine civilians were killed, missing or believed to be killed in air-raids in the United Kingdom during May and 425 were injured and detained in hospital says a Ministry of Home Security announcement.

"As already announced, the April figures of killed was 938 and the number of civilians killed in April and May is 1337. This period covered the so-called Baedeker raids on Bath, Exeter, Norwich and York, as well as less concentrated bombing elsewhere. The public is asked to take note that the total number of killed in all these raids is many times less than the figure attributed to single raids by rumour in different parts of the country, most of them remote from the scene of attack. Official figures are as accurate as it is possible to make them, and are correct to within one or two per cent. Those who originate or repeat rumours are doing disservice to national morale and to the country. Patriotic citizens are asked to remind irresponsible talkers that accurate Government figures are published every month and to pay no attention to rumour however plausible".—Reuter

R. A. F. Will Celebrate Soviet War Anniversary By Bombarding Germany

LONDON, June 13.

June tyenty-second, the anniversary of the German attack on Soviet Russia is for ordinary mortals a day in the year, but R. A. F. bomber pilots think of it as the shortest night. It is frequently not realised that when darkness covers the earth's surface, "upstairs", it is still light, and at this time of the year at fifteen thousand feet visibility conditions resemble the perpetual twilight of the Polar regions.

This, however, has not deterred the R. A. F. Bomber Command from carrying out heavy raids on Germany proper on nights, when with less than six hours of darkness over this country, they have made raids involving more than four hours flying solely to reach a target and get home again. But even the R. A. F. are beaten, when the weather is so bad that were they to make a trip, they could not see the target. Those who have been asking why the R. A. F. have not been making more raids on Germany are answered in one word—weather. Even on the shortest night, the R. A. F. who have been doing so much to give support to the Russians by an air offensive against German industries, may give Hitler a second good reason to remember the date—weather permitting.—Reuter.

ENEMY PLANES OVER ENGLAND

LONDON, June 13.

An Air Ministry communique says: "Last night (Friday) there was slight enemy activity over the south coast of England. Bombs were dropped harmlessly on the ground."—Reuter.

U. S. Planes Land In Turkey

Sequel To "A Black Sea Mission"

VICHY, June 13.

One of the American planes, that made a forced landing in Turkey had two of its motors damaged after a fight with Axis planes, according to a despatch to the Vichy News Agency.

The despatch says the American crews who numbered 25 refused to give details of their mission merely saying that it was "A Black Sea Mission." Three planes landed undamaged on an Ankara airfield. The other came down in the Smyrna district. They were all four-engined Douglas bombers, the despatch adds.—Reuter.

More About Those Planes

LONDON, June 13.

(From Reuter's Correspondent at Ankara)

I saw three giant United States bombers drawn up on the runway at the Ankara airport to-day after their bombing raid on Axis bases along the coast of the Black Sea. From a distance of thirty yards the planes—all consolidated four-engined types—show no signs of damage. It is believed here that they attacked ports of Odessa and Nikolaev in addition to points in Rumania. It is understood that German fighters chased the Americans until they reached Turkish waters where a Turkish patrol boat opened fire. The fighters then turned back.

Reports that the planes came from Egypt have aroused great interest as this is the first mention of United States air forces operating in the Near East. Experts suggest that the planes ran short of petrol through being forced off the course by German fighters on the return journey.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON, June 13.

A United States War Department official stated, to-day, that nothing was known here regarding the reported landing of American Aircraft in Turkey except what was published in newspapers.—Reuter.

First Jap Plane Crashes In Bengal

PILOT INVOKES MAHATMA'S NAME, SAYS HE SAW SUBHAS BOSE IN TOKYO

CALCUTTA, June 13.

The credit of dealing with the first Japanese airman, so far known to have landed in Bengal, goes to a chaukidar of Chittagong, Abdus Syed, according to a Press Note issued to-day.

The Note says:—"On 21st May, 1942, a Japanese Army 97 Fighter, flying westwards, near the borders of Burma, was seen to catch fire and crash. A search was immediately organised and the plane was located: but there was no sign of any occupant. The next day, however, Abdus Syed came upon a Japanese airman in a desperate condition and, although the Japanese was armed, with considerable courage and presence of mind he apprehended him and took him to the residence of the President of the Local Union Board, Maulvi Jafar Alam Chaudhury, where he was detained until the local police took him in custody and finally delivered him to the Military authorities.

The first direct encounter with an "Invader" has had most encouraging results. Officials and non-officials alike acted promptly and efficiently and the measures taken by them will be appropriately recognised by Government. The enemy airman, who was unable to understand English, French, Bengali, Hindusthani or Burmese, in all of which he was questioned by the local officers, nevertheless managed to convey an attempt to secure sympathy by invoking the name of Mahatma Gandhi, and claiming to have seen Subhas Chandra Bose in Tokyo. He also appears to have attempted an appeal to racial feeling by indicating that both he and his captors were alike Asiatics.—A. P.

India's Own Paratroops

Successful Display Near Delhi

NEW DELHI, June 13.

An efficient display of parachute descent by a detachment of Indian airborne troops was witnessed this evening somewhere near Delhi by the Duke of Gloucester two Chinese generals, General Lo and General Yang who are in Delhi to attend to-morrow's Flag Day celebrations, the Commanding Officer of the Nepalese contingent in India and the Chinese Commissioner, Mr. Shen.

The troops taking part were mostly Indians and Gurkhas. Large troop carriers came over in succession and circled round 600 or 800 feet above dropping the men first in singles, then in pairs and later in batches of five and ten in quick succession. At one time there were some nine men swaying at varying heights and coming down one by one and picking themselves up quickly, freeing themselves from the ropes of the parachute and reaching for the nearest container, one or two of which for each ten men were also dropped. The first few jumpers were armed with tommy guns or folding trolley. The realism of the demonstration was heightened when one of the containers got entangled with a jumper who in consequence came down heavily was given first aid and removed in a stretcher.

After the display the Duke inspected the men drawn up with their arms and equipment and congratulated them on their faultless display.—A. P.

Nazis Get 'Second Front' Jitters?

Mobilisation Activity In Occupied Areas; New Tank Battle Develops In Kharkov And Sebastopol Sectors

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The threat of an imminent 'Second Front' in Europe is causing great anxiety to the Germans, according to reports in Free Belgian Circles. Along the occupied coast, Nazi gunners are keyed for instant action. Batteries are equipped with light and medium calibre guns to prevent troop landings, while heavier guns are positioned for keeping warships at a distance.

Immediately behind the coastal area, is the defence zone. At certain points of the Belgian coast, three lines have been located, the most distant being about ten miles from the sea. Behind this zone again are motorised reserves. Until April 1941, the army of occupation in Belgium numbered nearly 800,000 men. Since the Russian campaign, however many regiments have been withdrawn, and it is estimated that in February there were only 27,500 men. Several new units have arrived since, but they consist mostly of men who suffered severely in battle.—Reuter.

Big Tank Battle In Progress

MOSCOW, June 13.

In all sectors of the Sebastopol front, bitter fighting is in progress, but the defenders keep their positions states the Moscow Radio. At the end of the day, thousands of killed were left behind by Axis troops, when they had to withdraw to initial positions, much booty was captured. On one sector of the Sebastopol front, one Soviet unit was five times attacked by the enemy who tried to drive a wedge between the Soviet units, but was finally repelled. One unit repelled attacks again and again and inflicted heavy losses on twenty-eight 'light' German division and units of the Rumanian mounted infantry corps Here the Germans succeeded in capturing a blockhouse but after hand-to-hand fighting the U.S.S.R.'s troops recaptured it, and twelve German officers found in the blockhouse were killed

Fierce fighting is taking place on the extreme left flank of the front. During the last few days, the Germans several times attacked Soviet troops. Groups of automatic riflemen succeeded in penetrating the Soviet lines but were annihilated. Tanks also broke through in one sector, but were repulsed. Four tanks were destroyed.—Reuter.

Fierce Fighting Around Sebastopol

STOCKHOLM, June 13.

A new tank battle is developing to the North East and East of Kharkov, according to Berlin dispatches. Fierce fighting continues around Sebastopol, it is stated.—Reuter.

Heavy German Casualties

STOCKHOLM, June 13.

The Germans are reported to have lost 60,000 killed on the Sebastopol front in the past three days, says a Moscow telegram to the Swedish press The defenders of Sebastopol, in spite of terrific bombardment which they endured from German artillery and planes, have counter-attacked and even driven the Germans back from a number of points.—Reuter.

JAPANESE STORY CONTRADICTED

No Liberation Of 'Patriots' In Andamans

NEW DELHI, June 13.

In broadcasts referring to the Japanese occupation of the Andaman Islands, the Axis have made the rather obvious claim to have liberated large number of Indian and Burmese 'political' prisoners, says a press note. These 'patriots' were said to be joyfully starting a new life after being freed.

The Andamans are a volunteer convict settlement. Only persons convicted of serious crimes involving sentences of at least five years' imprisonment are sent there and then only if they have volunteered to go. There were no convicts there at the time of the Japanese occupation.

Further, of the 5,850 convicts who were in the Andamans at the time of the Japanese occupation, only about 150 who would be called 'political prisoners' were actually in jail. The remainder, as is the normal procedure after a short period of jail custody to ensure their good behaviour, had been released and allowed to settle on the land. Many of them were receiving Government assistance for this purpose; others were self-supporting and many of them had imported their wives and children from India. The falsity of the Japanese claim to have 'liberated' them is thus self-evident.—A. P.

JAPS LAND ON ALEUTIAN ISLAND

NEW YORK, June 13.

The Navy Department announced that the Japanese made a landing on the Aleutian islands.

Information has just been received by the Navy Department that the Japanese have landed on a small scale on Attu island at the extreme top of the Aleutian Archipelago and that Japanese ships have been reported in the harbour of Kiska in the Rat group.

This was revealed by the Navy last night in a statement handed to the press. The statement, which is not a "communique", added that Japanese operations in the Aleutian area were still in progress, according to information received, although continuing army, navy and air attacks forced them to retire from populated regions of the island

Attacks by army and navy forces in this area against these operations are continuing. Weather conditions in these outlying islands precluded air search operations until 24 hours ago.—Reuter.

GOODWILL MISSION TO SOVIET

Secretary Negotiating For Passports

LUCKNOW, June 13.

The Committee of the Friends of the Soviet Union in the United Provinces, which decided at its last meeting at Allahabad to send a Goodwill Mission to the U.S.S.R., has since been in correspondence with prominent public leaders of the country.

The "United Press" understands that the Hon. Babu Purshottamdas Tandon, Speaker of the U. P. Legislative Assembly Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Mian Iftikharuddin, Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Zahir-ul Hussain Lari and Dr. H. J. Bhabha have already given their consent to join the Mission The Secretary of the Committee has received letters, it is further understood, from Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan, Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. (Central), and Begum Aizaz Rasool expressing their fullest sympathy with the object of the Mission, but they have regretted their inability to join the Mission for personal reasons.

The Secretary of the Committee is at present in communication with the Government of India for obtaining passports. He is also in communication with the Soviet Ambassador in London.—United Press.

SOVIET MISSION TO MEXICO

MEXICO, City, June 13.

A Soviet political and military mission has flown here from the United States at the invitation of high officers of the Mexican Ministry of National Defence. It is headed by the Military Attache in Washington. The object of the mission is undisclosed.—Reuter.

How Tokyo Views It

TOKYO, June 13.

Tokyo newspapers seek to belittle the Soviet-American collaboration agreement and the new Anglo-Soviet treaty.

The Chugai Shogyo Shimpo calls the agreement a "pure political gesture."

JAPANESE FOOTHOLD NEAR DUTCH HARBOUR DENIED.

WASHINGTON, June 13.

The Navy Department denies the report that the Japanese have gained footholds near the Dutch harbour naval base.—Reuter.

PVB

Nehru To Address Meeting

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who will arrive in Bombay in the next two or three days will attend and address the rally of P.V.B. volunteers on Wednesday, 17th June at 6-30 p.m. at Nare Park, opposite G. I. P. Railway Workshop, Parel. After the rally, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will address a public meeting at the same place on the present political situation. Loud speakers will be installed at the meeting. All volunteers of the P.V.B. are required to be present at Nare Park at 6 p.m.

DR. GILDER'S TALK TO VOLUNTEERS: Divisional Officer, 'A' Ward P.V.B. writes: A meeting of the First-Aid Volunteers was held on Wednesday, the 11th instant, when Dr. M. D. Gilder, the C.M.O. explained to the Volunteers the task before them regarding rendering, First-Aid to the injured in case of an emergency, should it come; First-Aid, Post, and Blood Bank. He appealed to them to stick to their post at any cost.

'D' WARD PROPAGANDA MEETING: On behalf of 'D' Ward P.V.B. Circle No. 6 a propaganda meeting will be held at 8-45 p.m. at Haridas Premji's Chawl, Khetwadi, Back Road, to-day (Sunday). Sjt. S. V. Sovani will preside.

'G' WARD PROGRAMME: Rallies at the following places will be held to-day (Sunday) at 7 a.m. All the volunteers are requested to be present at the said places in time and without fail.

Circle No. 1 to 6 and 10 on Shivaji Park Dadar. 7 to 12 at Nardulla Tank, Sayani Road. 12 to 14 at Jambori Maidan, Worli. 15 to 16 at DeLisle Road, B. D. D. Chawl Maidan and 17 to 20 at Pimpal Maidan, Fergusson Road.

There will be a meeting of all volunteers of Circle No. 10 and 11 in the Municipal Hindi School Dadar (Saitan Chouki) at 1-30 p.m. The Officers of A.R.P. and First-Aid will address the meeting.

Under the auspices of 'C' Ward P.V.B. there will be a propaganda meeting at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at Jambori Maidan.

RALLY OF ALL KALBADEVI WARDENS: A rally of all the Kalbadevi Wardens will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) on the grounds of the Catholic Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face. The A. R. P. Controller and the Assistant A.R.P. Controllers have been invited to witness this rally and the incendiary bomb demonstration, which will be staged on the occasion.

Governor Of Bombay

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will be returning to Bombay on Monday morning (June 15)

PUNDIT JAWAHARLAL

Pandit Jawaharlal is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow (Monday).

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, JUNE 14

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4 p.m. For troops in Burma 5 Zohra Jan. 5-20 H. Masih. 5-35 Afzal Husain. 5-25 Bhajan Lal. 6-30 Munni. 6-50 Hans Raj Madan. 7-5 Afzal Husain. 7-15 Jawab Men. 7-30 Eman on Sarangi. 7-35 It has happened. 7-40 Munni. 8 B. S. Rawat. 8-15 For villagers only. 9-50 Chara on Sarangi. 10 Zohra Jan. 10-15 Lakshman Prasad. 10-30 Munni.

Bombay I—Programme.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Mixed melodies. 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English. 8-10 Marathi bhavgeets. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 S. D. Batish. 9-25 Faiyaz Khan. 11 Air Orchestra. 11-15 Vithalrao Gurav. 11-30 News-play. 11-45 Sursagar recital. 12 noon. Romeo and Juliet. 12-30 p.m. Variety. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Laxmibai Kelkar. 1-20 Film tunes. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Balkrishna D. Wadiker. 5-25 Air Trio. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 N. L. Ranade. 6 News in English. 6-10 Counter-attack. 6-15 News in Hindustani. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 Faiyaz Khan. 7-15 Gat Tora on Tabla. 7-30 Vithalrao Gurav. 7-45 News commentary. 7-50 S. D. Batish. 8-10 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-30 Our Universities. 8-45 News-play. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Listening post. 9-50 War commentary. 10 Agnes Barratt. 10-15 Isobel Greene. 10-30 Air Nenette.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-50 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-50 Three Duets. 8 Hamid Husain. 8-10 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Balkrishna D. Wadikar. 9-10 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

11 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

5 to 7-15 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-10 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-10 Laxmibai Kelkar. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air Orchestra. 9-15 Vithalrao Gurav. 9-30 Laxmibai Kelkar. 9-45 S. D. Batish. 10 Faiyaz Khan.

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Jeth II, Shud 1, 1998
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 29, 1361
Parsi: Deh 13, 1311
Sunrise: 6-2 a.m. Sunset: 7-13 p.m.
Hightide: —, 12-45. Lowtide: 5-48, 18-40

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"Remember The Day" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Vijay" 3, 6 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12 noon.
KRISHNA—"Saugand" 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12 noon.
ROXY—"Jhoola" 2-15 5-45 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 11 a.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Bed Time Story" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
METRO—"All Thru The Night" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Station Master" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bharat Milap" 2-45, 6 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 11-30 a.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"The Birth of a Baby" 2, 4-30, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Sun Valley Serenade" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
NEW WEST-END—"Khan-Daan" 3, 6 and 9 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Duniya Ek Tamasha" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
PLAZA—"Apna Ghar" 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Pahila Paina" 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
PARADISE—"Lady Eve" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
AURORA—"Aloma of the South Seas" 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Appointment for Love" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Malan" 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
CHITRA—"Doctor" 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Rai Saheb" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
PRAKASH—"Savitri" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Azad" 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Masoom" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Dil-Lagi" 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.

JAMA'ATUL-MUSLIMEEN, BOMBAY: A public Quranic lecture on "Fifth Columnists in Islam" will be delivered to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. at the premises of Al-Jamitul Islamiah, at Marole, Andheri.

KHOJA SHIA ISNA ASHARI JAMAT: The fourth meeting of the Consulting Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-15 a.m. (B.T.) at the Masjid premises at Samuel Street, Palagali.

ARYA VEER DAL: A meeting of Dalpaties (Captains) of Arya Veer Dal will be held under the presidentship of Pt. Vijayshankarji at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday) in the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi.

LECTURE ON BUDDHISM: Bhikkhu Metta, the European Buddhist, will give a lecture on the original teaching of the Buddha, at the Buddhist Temple, Worli, at 6 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Reincarnation: Why and How?" will be the subject of a public lecture, followed by questions and answers, at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 5-15 p.m

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Under the above auspices, the following programme will be held at the premises of the Centre: Mr. S. J. Karaka will speak on "God's plan for man", to-day (Sunday) from 4 to 6 p.m.

CULTURAL SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF SOVIET: Prof. Godiwala will speak on "Theatre in Soviet Russia", to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the Girgaon Office.

SOUTH INDIAN ADIDRAVIDA YOUTH LEAGUE: The fifth anniversary of the League will be celebrated behind S. M. Chawl, Dharavi, to-day (Sunday). Mr. P. N. Rajabhoj will preside.

THANA R. P. & T RELIEF ASSOCIATION: An annual general meeting of the Thana Railway Passengers and Traffic Relief Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. in Vithalbhai Patel Hall, opposite Thana Municipal Office, Thana.

B. P. HINDI PRACHAR SABHA: The Secretary, Bombay Provincial Hindi Prachar Sabha, writes:—A meeting of the Rashtra Bhasha Pracharak of the Sabha will be held at the Sabha premises at 3 p.m., to-day (Sunday)

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: With effect from June 15, "EFM" telegrams will be accepted to Muscat (Persian Gulf) at the rate of four annas, six pies per word subject, however, to a minimum charge of Rs. 1/11 for six text words under usual conditions.

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURE: A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Kakadwadi, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. when Pt. Biharilalji Shastri will deliver a public lecture on "Political Principles of Dayanand."

SRI RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM DADAR: Swami Gauriswaranandaji, will give a religious discourse on "The last message of Sri Krishna" (Bhagwatam) to-day (Sunday) at Ashram premises, 64, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar (B. B. C. I.).

INDIAN MUSIC CIRCLE BOMBAY NORTH: The monthly concert will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. at Nappoo Hall, Matunga, when Prof. S. N. Ratanjinker, Principal Marris College of Music, Lucknow, will entertain the members with vocal music.

BOMBAY HINDI VIDYAPEETH: Free Hindi classes will be restarted at the following places:—

Ramchandra Bhatt High School, Parel, and Chhabildas Boys' High School, Dadar (B. B. & C. I. Rly.) at 8 a.m. to-day (Sunday). Enquiries may be made in the office of Vidyapeeth, Marwari Vidyalaya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay 4.

UNITED NATIONS' FLAG DAY

Today's Meetings

AT MAZAGAON: Under the auspices of National War Front, a meeting of citizens of Mazagaon Section will be held to-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m. (S.T.) in the compound of Hasanabad, Mount Road, Mazagaon, under the chairmanship of Mr. Alimahomed Mecklai, to celebrate the 'Flag Day.'

Nurmahomed Chinoy On Flag Day Celebration

In the course of message to the residents of the Girgaum Area on the Flag Day Mr. Nurmahomed M. Chinoy the Divisional Warden and director, National War Front says:—

"It has been customary for the United States of America to observe the 14th day of June as a Flag Day in honour of their Flag which symbolises their national strength, solidarity and independence. This year the day is ing observed by all the United Nations to signify their united determination to achieve Victory. I am sure you will all agree that it is in the fitness of things that we in India should also celebrate the Flag Day in an a priate manner and proclaim to th world India's firm resolve to stand, solidly and unitedly, shoulder t shoulder, with the United Nations in their fight for Freedom and for Democracy.

Proceeding, Mr. Chinoy says:—To-day the United Nations reiterate their determination to achieve Victory, to break the back of the Axis in order that the world may live in perfect freedom—freedom of thought, freedom of conscience and freedom of action".

AT MAHIM: A public meeting to celebrate the United Nations' Flag Day will be held at the Scottish Orphanage, Cadell Road, Mahim, at 5 p.m. to-day (Sunday). Mr. M. R. A. Baig will preside.

AT WORLI: A public meeting to celebrate the United Nations' Flag Day will be held at Labour Welfare Centre, Worli, at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday). Mr. P. N. Marathe will preside.

AT PAREL: A public meeting will be held at the R. M. Bhat High School Assembly Hall, Parel at 11 a.m. to-day (Sunday) in observance of the United Nation's Flag Day. The residents of Parel, Sewri and adjoining areas are cordially invited to attend. (The Sunday A.R.P. meeting will be held at 10 a.m. as usual).

N. W. FRONT, SION: A public meeting of residents of Sion, Matunga and Dharavi will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. in the Utkarsh Bungalow, Sion, to observe the nation of United Nations to win the Victory and to explain the objects of the Front. Mr. W. M. Bodas will preside. Mr. M. M. Tillu and other speakers will take part.

AT DELISLE ROAD AREA: Flag Day of United Nations will be celebrated in the DeLisle Road area, to-day (Sunday) at the following places under the Chairmanship of Principal N. M. Kale, J.P. The principal speakers are Mr. R. R Gadgil, Dr. S. A. Shetye and Mr. D. N. Kale.

(1) Maharashtra High School at 8-30 a.m.
(2) Arya Samaj Hall at 7 30 p.m.
(3) Maharashtra High School at 8-30 p.m.

AT PALAMKOTE HALL, DADAR: A public meeting to celebrate the United Nations' Flag Day will be held at Palamkote Hall, Dadar at 6 p.m. to-day (Sunday). Rao Bahadur P. A. Manker will preside. Speakers will include Mr. V. N. Vedak, Major Bamji, Mr. M. E. Joshi and Mrs. Malegaonwalla.

AT P. C. ST., DADAR: A public meeting will be held in the Pinto Villa, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. to celebrate the United Nations' Flag Day. Mr. N. V. Modak will preside.

LATE MR. J. K. VYAS: A condolence meeting will be held by the past and present students of Lohana Orphanage in view of the recent sad demise of late Mr Jagjivan Keshavji Vyas, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at Kanbai Wadi. Mr. C. D. Davawala will preside.

MEETING OF MUTAWALIS OF MUSLIM WAKFS: A meeting of the Mutawalis of Muslim Wakfs will be held in the Muzaffarabad Hall Bungalow, Proctor Road, to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the heavy contribution to the Mussalman Wakf Administration Fund being recovered annual at the time of the filing of the annual accounts under the Mussalman Wakf Act, and to devise means to have the same reduced.

ANJUMAN-E-KHUDDAMUL QUARAN: Successful Muslim Boy Students in the Matriculation Examination this year will be given reception at the weekly public meeting of the Anjuman-i-Khuddamul Quaran to be held to-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m. (S.T.) at Mahefile Shah-e-Khurasan Habib Building, Palagalli, near Dongri Tram Station. Mr. Mahomed Yusuf, B.A., B.T., will preside.

MR. WOO TO BE HONOURED: To give a hearty welcome to the honoured guest Allama Othman K. H. Woo, the representative of the Islamic National Salvation Federation of China and a great Muslim Leader of the Republic of China, and to hear from him about the Muslim brethren of China, the Bombay Provincial Muslim League has organised a Muslim public meeting at Kesar Baug, under the Chairmanship of Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, M.L.A., to-day (Sunday) at 9-0 p.m. (S.T.).

B. P. MUSLIM STUDENTS' FEDERATION: Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Muslim Students' Federation, a conversational meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. at the Ismail Begmohammad Hall, when Mr. Othman K. H. Woo, Representative of the Chinese Islamic Federation, will exchange views with the members.

CONDOLENCE MEETING: A condolence meeting in memory of the late Shrimant Sardar Rajesaheb Lakhamgaude, Basan Prabhu, Vantmuri will be held, under the auspices of the Bombay Lingayat Education Fund, at Basav Sadan, Nowroj Street, Thakurdwar at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday), when Mr. Balasaheb Dange, Mr. Hattarki, Mr. Dhekne and others will speak. Mr. B. M. Kalagati will preside.

JUSTICE M. A. SOMJEE DEAD

POONA, June 13.

Mr. Justice M. A. Somjee of the Bombay High Court died here this morning of heart failure.

He was keeping indifferent health for some time and had come to stay here only a week back from Mahableshwar.

The body is being taken to Bombay this afternoon.

Mr. Justice Mahomed Somjee was educated at Elphinstone College and practised as an advocate in Bombay before being called to the Bar (Middle Temple) in January 1922. He was Professor of Law in the Government Law College for three years and was appointed a Puisne Judge of the Bombay High Court in succession to Mr. Justice Rangnekar, who retired in December 1938.

He was a very popular figure and commanded the respect of members of all communities and was connected with many social institutions.

Justice Somjee's Funeral

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The funeral of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Somjee took place this evening. The body was brought by car from Poona to Dani Bungalow, Walkeshvar Road, the residence of Mr. K. A. Somjee at 5-30 in the evening.

Among those who were present at the bungalow to pay their last respects to the deceased were the Chief Justice Sir John and Lady Beaumont and all the Judges of the High Court, Mr. Yusuf Meherally, Mayor, Mr. Rashid Ali Baig, Sheriff, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Sir Jamshed Kanga. Most of the Solicitors and Barristers were present.

The Military Secretary to the Governor represented the Governor who had sent a condolence message to the bereaved family.

The Malood ceremony of the deceased will take place at Mr. K. A. Somjee's bungalow at Walkeshvar Road, between 6 and 7 on Sunday evening, and the Zariat ceremony at 10-15 on Monday morning at the same place.

BAI GANGUBAI VITHAL SAYANNA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY: Total attendance during the month of May, 1942, was 908 out of whom 496 were males and 412 were females of all castes and creeds.

A troubled mind, frayed nerves and drained energies follow when nature forgets But these fears disappear when a correct, natural method of dealing with delays is found. Novum is an indispensable necessity for every modern woman and does away with that apprehensiveness which comes periodically again and again. NOVUM POSITIVELY ENDS DELAYS WITHIN 48 to 72 HOURS An ideal help for family limitation and married hygiene. Recommended by doctors and nurses all over the world. Price per container of 21 capsules of NOVUM, Rs. 12-8-0.

WARNING: As all the ingredients of NOVUM possess the clinical repute of bringing back the suppressed menses, it must not be used under any circumstances when there is even the slightest suspicion of pregnancy without first consulting a qualified physician.

We conduct a most up-to-date 'Clinic' under the direct supervision of qualified and experienced physicians. Latest laboratory equipment to facilitate exact diagnosis available. Strictest privacy and confidence guaranteed. All persons suffering from female irregularities and delays due to any cause (one day guaranteed injection treatment), marriage and birth-control problems, loss of youthful virility and vigour premature old age, all constitutional, chronic diseases which have defied all treatments, etc., can now secure personal guidance and treatment from us. Consultations free. Consult between 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. on week days. Send "a stamped self-addressed envelope" for free descriptive circular describing all our products.

Sole Distributors:

HERING & KENT,

Post Box 323 (B.C.), Reay House, opposite Lloyds Bank, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telephone: 24297

CUT-FACES COMPETITION

This competition is so simple and at the same time attractive that it will surely appeal to all those who take part in our competitions. There is not the least doubt that this new competition will be found interesting by old as well as young of both the sexes, so we hope that many of our readers will take part in it, especially as we are offering a special prize of Rs. 2,500 this time. This indeed offers a very good opportunity of earning a substantial amount with reasonable chances of success.

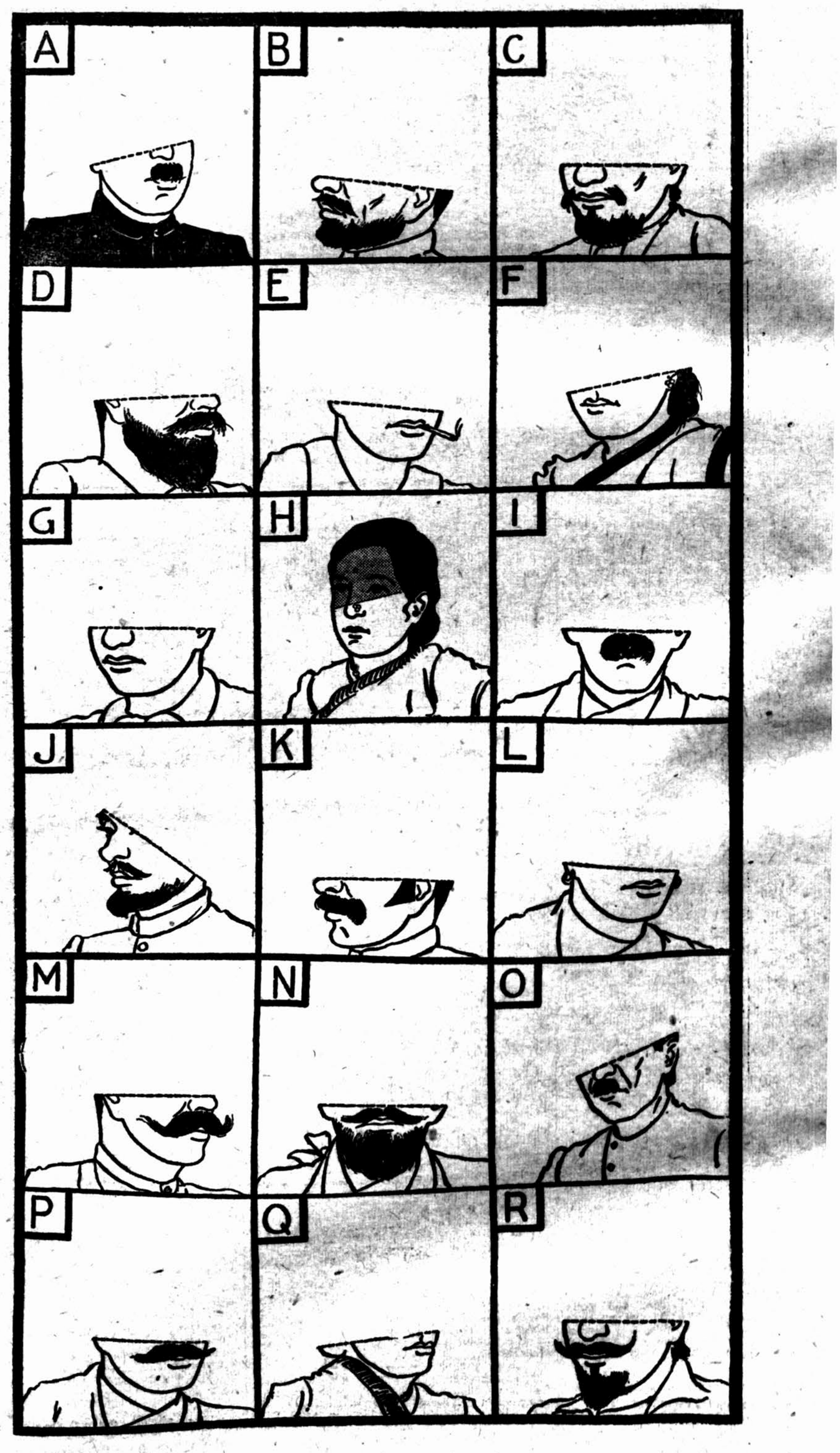
Each of the illustrations A, B, C represents the lower portion of a face which has been cut out at the dotted line. The corresponding other part of the face is shown on the opposite page. You are to find out the part the dotted line of which when placed on that of the original would make up the exact face

For example, the upper half of "H" is shown in No. 8. If the dotted line of "8" is placed exactly on that of "H" you would get the perfect face of a woman. In order to illustrate this the upper half of the face as depicted in No. 8 is shown shaded in "H". Thus No. 8 is entered against "H" in the coupon.

Similarly the upper portion of the head in figure "O" is shown in No. 10. If the dotted line of No. 10 is placed exactly on that of "0" a perfect face can be obtained, so "10" is entered against "0" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday 17th June, 1942 subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.
2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m
3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date given below Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.
6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified.
7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.
9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account No communication will be accepted and replied to, if it is sent along with the entry coupon If any correspondence is sent along with the entries. Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.
10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. It is licensed by the Collector of Bombay
11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition.
12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition This is an express condition of entry.



Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER.
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House.
Parsee Bazaar Street.
Fort BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary Post should be addressed as under:—

Post Box No. 706 G. P. O. Bombay.

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY, 17th JUNE, 1942

Cut-Faces Competition 14/6/'42

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

Name .....

Address .....

.....

RUPEES 2,500 IN PRIZES

Cut-Faces Competition 14/6/'42	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

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Address .....

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are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——). "The Bombay Chronicle".—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office

1. PERSONAL ADLETS

Are you married or about to be married? We will teach you exactly what you require. Particulars free. H. H. Stores, Delhi. (16316)

20. MATRIMONIAL

An Educated Hindu gentleman of 40 years having independent means desired to marry any Hindu girl without distinction of caste either virgin or non-virgin aged 28 to 32 Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply Box No. 16285, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Match for a Maharashtrian girl (Hindoo) from a noble family, fair and studied upto Matric. No caste distinction. Correspondence confidential. Apply with particulars of status, etc. (16330)

Wanted suitable match for young Christian widower about 37 holding responsible Government position Applicant should be Protestant fair and attractive. Apply Box No 16381 "Bombay Chronicle."

141. EDUCATIONAL ALDETS

English Lady gives lessons at her residence. Marathi, English, Physical culture. Apply Box No. 16343, 'Bombay Chronicle."

Secure jobs enrol atonce Saraswati Commercial Institute Parel—Imparts expert training Shorthand, Typewriting, etc. Charges moderate. (16352)

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow (Government recognised) Candidates for admission to overseer class session July, 1942, to apply now. Examinations conducted and certificates awarded by the U.P. Government. Best results for last two years. Ample employment facilities in P.W.D., Local Boards, M.E.S., Railways, and States in India. Minimum qualification Matriculation with Mathematics. Free prospectus from the Principal. (8410)

68. FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Alphonso Mangoes most delicious and best direct from Yuchakra Garden, 4 dozen basket Rs. ten, Pairi 1 Dozen basket Rs. six. Apply Yuchakra Garden, Chergam Palghar. (16369)

83. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Rs 5/- can make thousands. Send before 25th inst. otherwise repent. Manager, I. C. Office, Batala (Pb. (16393)

83. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

Wanted a good Horse Carriage with or without horse. Apply to P.O. Box 459, Bombay. (8727)

A GREAT DRAMA—
★ LOVE
★ HATE
★ SUSPENSE
Three Shattered Souls recreated by the Loyalty of a Woman

Vijay
The Picture for the Whole Family
Starring:
DURGA KHOTE
HARISH
HUSN BANU
Director: Mohan Sinha:
Producer: Mehboob
A NATIONAL PICTURE
TO-DAY MATINEE 12 NOON.
Daily: 3, 6 and 9 p.m.

SWASTIK
The Theatre for Luxurious Comfort.
Telephone No. 41561.

KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA
Recommends Every Family To See This Picture
THE BIRTH OF A BABY
HINDI VERSION
Matinee To-day at 2 p.m.
Daily at 4-30, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
Ladies Show from To-morrow Daily at 2 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE
Children under 15 will not be Admitted

20TH WEEK
Of Glorious Run
PRAKASH PICTURES' Epic of Ancient India
BHARAT MILAP
(Hindi)
BHARAT BHET
(Marathi)

Direction:
VIJAY BHATT
Daily: 2-45, 6 and 9 (Hindi)
Sat., Sun., Morning 11-30 (Hindi)
MAJESTIC
EVERGREEN RELEASE

5th WEEK
The "MUST-SEE" picture of the Season

JANAK'S
Maiden Masterpiece
Rai Saheb
Starring:
JAGDISH, KAUSHALYA, TRILOKE, RATANBAI, GOPE, MIRZA MUSHARAF
Directed by S. M. YUSOOF
LAMINGTON
Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun. Matinee at 1 p.m.

SIXTH SNAPPY WEEK
PRAKASH PICTURES'
STATION MASTER
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Matinee 12-45 p.m.
MINERVA
EVERGREEN RELEASE

RODOFEN
Highly Concentrated Dental Cream

FOR
STRONG, SPARKLING SET OF TEETH
Free from Inert Loading or any harmful materials
BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY
Agents.
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY
Princess Street, Bombay 2

4th WEEK HEART THROBS
OF YOUTH & LOVE!
New Theatres'
Saugand
PAHARI, BHARATI, ASHIT-BARAN, CHANDRAVATI,
Direction: HEMCHUNDER
KRISHNA
Daily: 3, 6-15 & 9-30 p.m.
On Sunday Matinee at 12 noon.

Leela Chitnis & Pahari Sanyal
Together on the Screen for the First Time!

—But you have to wait for that event! But before that event They were Together to See and Enjoy "DUNIYA EK TAMASHA", the first Indian picture they saw together! And you might be so very eager to know what they think of "Duniya Ek Tamasha", which they enjoyed most. Well, here is what Pahari Sanyal, the NEW HERO OF LEELA CHITNIS, has to say about "DUNIYA EK TAMASHA"—

". . . . It is very RARELY that comedy drama of the type of 'Duniya Ek Tamasha' has been attempted on the Indian Screen BEFORE and that too with SUCH SUCCESS. This picture is really an EYE-OPENER. The LEAST I could say about this picture is that 'IT'S A SCREAM'. . . . Very ably handled.....Takings are on the standard of HOLLYWOOD. Gope and Urmila are SIMPLY magnificent, SO IS THE MUSIC ALSO. . . ." PAHARI SANYAL.

NOVELTY
Phone 40106
Book Your Seats in Advance
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Matinee at 1 p.m.
SUNDAY MORNING SHOW AT 10
"TYPHOON"
in Technicolour

SAUBHAGYA PICTURES'

"DUNIYA ek TAMASHA"
Starring:
SARDAR AKHTAR
URMILA DEVI, GOPE
3rd WEEK of Happy Popularity!

ALLEGED LATHI CHARGE IN JODHPUR

(From A Correspondent.)

BEAWAR, June 10.

Mr. Surajmal Gangwal, son of a multi-millionaire while addressing a mammoth meeting together with Swami Krishnanand of Beawar was arrested by Jodhpur Police. With a mounted force the police, it is alleged, made several lathi charges at six places resulting in injuries to more than 100 persons, including Swamiji and members of Bannar Senu. Attendance of this meeting was more than 20,000.

These lathi charges have been resented among the people of Jodhpur. Government have decided to hold trials of all politicals in a Central Jail.

Mr. Jainarain Vyas with all political prisoners numbering about 41, will commence a hunger-strike from June 11, wehn the notice of one week will expire. The demands are about good diet, newspapers and permission to sleep in open air. Satyagrahis are reported to have been abused and not given proper food, even for 24 hours when in police custody.

Mass Arrests In Jodhpur

(From A Correspondent.)

JODHPUR June 11.

A general round-up of Lok Parishad workers under detention in Central Jail was effected including Messrs. Ranchordass Gattani, Bhanwar Lall, Sharaf Maulana Atar Mohmad, Balmukund Bissa, Ganesh Chandra Joshi, Tarak Prashad and Shanti Prasad, yesterday evening under Section 34 Defence of India Rules following house searches. All were taken in a huge procession from Saraf Bazar to the police station. Messrs. Gattaniji and Bhanwarlal addressed gatherings thrice on way.

Sjt. Anandraj Surana's house was also searched. Sjt. Radhakishna Bohra, the fourth "dictator" addressed a mammoth gathering and courted arrest, appointing Purusotam Prasad Naiyer the fifth "dictator". Twenty-seven more warrants were issued. Yesterday morning, two Satyagrahis from Nimbi Jodhpur and one from Pipar courted arrest while taken in procession. They were not arrested.

JODHPUR SPOKESMAN EXPLAINS

Mr. P. S. Mathur, Publicity Officer, Jodhpur Government warns the public of the subversive activities carried on by some interested persons to gain their own ends. The president and secretary are aloof from this movement which is not directed on the lines of the non-violence school. Boys are duped into this agitation. The public therefore are advised to be careful in assembling near such places where illegal activities are held.

ANGLO-SOVIET SPORTS CONTESTS

ARCHANGEL, June 12.

Britain is not only cementing its friendship with the Soviet Union in the diplomatic field but on the field of sport. British and Soviet teams opposed each other in soccer and lawn tennis matches here and it is perhaps fitting that each nation should win one contest. Britain won the soccer match by four goals to one, her team of sailors being fitter than the Archangel eleven, whose season has olny just started. The Soviet got their revenge in tennis. Each side won of the singles but the Russians won the doubles for the match.—Reuter.

"Abbajan, is ka matlab kya hai— 'Ittehad men shakti hai?"

"Strength in Unity", my daughter, and it is the motto of the Indian Air Force. But to-day, 14th June, it has an even wider meaning. For to-day, the President of the United States has set aside the American Flag day and made it the Day of all the United Nations.

President Roosevelt has said, "We as a Nation are not fighting alone; we are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the valiant people of the United Nations, the massed and angered forces of common humanity. Unless all triumph. all will fail."

So to-day India honours her allies, and pledges herself to the relentless resistance of the Japanese, knowing that only in the strength and valor of her unswerving unity will she find the force to play her great part in the destruction of Fascism and the restoration of peace amongst mankind.

UNITED NATIONS DAY

United States of America, Great Britain, India, Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, China, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Northern Ireland, Norway, Panama, Poland, the Union of South Africa, Yugoslavia.

WORLD OF SPORT: HOME AND ABROAD

INDIANS & EUROPEANS TO PLAY CHARITY FOOTBALL MATCH IN BOMBAY

BY LOOKER-ON)

As suggested in these columns last week, the W. I. F. A. has promptly decided to stage an international match between Indians and Europeans on Sunday, June 21. In Calcutta it is a regular annual fixture and is exceedingly popular with the football fans of that city. Thousands of rupees are collected every year and given away to charity. The W. I. F. A. will make over the proceeds to the Navy Sheepskin Jackets Fund. There is no doubt the engagement will be a very interesting one. No efforts are being spared to make the European team as strong as possible. Some players who have played in the English League are likely to be seen in action. The Indians are sure to put up a formidable combination. Let us hope the clerk of the weather will hold his hands next week-end to make the event a great success.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO INDIANS.

Unless something untoward happens, this season is going to be a record one, despite the fact that up-country teams will not be able to participate in our premier tournament the Rovers Cup. I understand the gate-receipts for the Nadkarni Cup and the Western India Championship were beyond all expectations. And the Harwood League promises to be equally paying. In fact the crowds have never been as big as it has been during this season. Mainly the soldiers and sailors now stationed in Bombay occupy the stands. It is a pity Indians do not attend in very large numbers—even at the Eastern side. Surely the charge of one or two annas per day is not too high. With Indian teams and players coming more in the limelight, they need and deserve greater support from Indian fans. Encouragement from spectators means a lot in a tough fight. Our fans would do well to remember that.

MUSLIMS IN LUCK.

Although the Muslims were rather unlucky in their casualties, in that two of their best men, Rashad and Mohsin, were unable to turn out in their engagement with the Champions, Y. M. C. A., they were more than compensated by the final outcome of the match. It is extremely doubtful if they could have forced the Young Men to a drawn game with both these players in the team. I have not forgotten the fact that they had accounted for the Royal Berkshire Regiment in the previous week. That was a sheer piece of luck. It was more so in the latter case. The "Christians" did most of the attacking but failed to convert their efforts into solid goals. It is a very valuable point they have lost to the Muslims. On the other hand, the results of their first two matches have raised the Muslim stock considerably.

SHOCK TO W. I. A. A.

The W. I. A. A. have beeen similarly deprived of a priceless point by the City Police. The Automobilemen had had such a brilliant career in the Nadkarni Cup and the Western India Championship that most people took their victory against the Police almost for granted. But they had counted without their hosts. The 'Cops' played so well in the first few minutes that Kadirvelu, the W. I. A. A. custodian, was called upon to save his charge time and again and he did it wonderfully well. Gradually Murthy and Co. monopolised the picture. They had the Police goal at their mercy innumerable times but they miserably failed to shoot with power and precision. Over-elaboration also played a part in their undoing. However, it teaches them a good lesson—never to fiddle away with a game, especially when the lead is short. Anyway it gives the Police a chance to fight for the Championship. The other teams with the exception of the Sub-Base Area have not made any impression as yet. Perhaps they are waiting for the rains to soften the ground a bit.

LEELA AVENGES DEFEAT

After the recent defeats Miss Leela Row had in the Western India and All-India Lawn Tennis Championships, many people thought that she was now on the downward course. But those who were aware of the real reasons of those reverses, knew that it was only a temporary eclipse of the All-India Champion. A few days ago she met Miss K. Haji again in the final of the U. P. Hard Court Championship at Massoorie and avenged her previous defeat. The scoring 7—5, 6—1 tell their own tale. If she were to meet Mrs. Massy now, I have no doubt she would inflict a similar rout on her. Miss Haji scored further successes as a doubles player winning both the events in partnership with Miss Leela Row and Irshad Hussain. Iftikhar Ahmed continues his successes both in Singles and Doubles. Irshad Hussain seems to have made an excellent partner to him. The Mixed Doubles, in which he was assisted by Miss Leela Row, slipped away from him by the barest of margins. Everybody knows Doubles game is not Leela's forte.

Big Derby Surprise

Hottest Favourite On Record Beaten

LONDON, June 13.

The Derby resulted as follows:—

WATLING STREET	.....	1
HYPERIDES	.....	2
UJIJI	.....	3

Thirteen ran. Big Game unplaced.

Betting: 6/1 Watling Street, 9/2 Hyperides, 18/1 Ujiji. Place betting 11/10 Watling Street, 4/6 Hyperides, 7/2 Ujiji. Won by neck, two lengths.

Shahpoor was fourth, Solway fifth, and Big Game sixth.

KING AND QUEEN ATTEND DERBY

The King and Queen again attended to-day, and on this occasion, His Majesty wore the khaki uniform of a Field Marshal. He was accompanied by the Duke of Norfolk and Mr. R. S. Hudson, Minister for Agriculture, under whose department the National Stud from which Big Game and Sun Chariot were leased is administered. Their Majesties followed the progress of the race through glasses, the King must have been pleased when the royal colours were seen coming to the front, and the cheer from the crowd began to swell; but the thrill rapidly turned to disappointment, as Big Game faltered. The King wore a disappointed look, as he lowered his glasses and turned to the Queen. After the race, Their Majesties sent for Lady Derby and offered her congratulations in the Royal box. They also shook hands with Richards and Darling.

Lady Derby told Reuter "This news will cheer my husband very much. He is at present in Lancashire and not too well".

Even those who backed the winner drew the money almost reluctantly, as everyone was hoping for a Royal win. As Their Majesties walked to the paddock, there were continuous cries of "Hope You Win, Sir, Goodluck To Big Game".

There was a tremendous disappointment, when it was seen that the King's colt Big Game who started at 5/6, one of the hottest Derby favourites on record was beaten.

Riding one of the best finishes of his career, Bombardier Harry Wragg got Lord Derby's temperamental colt Watling Street home by a neck in a thrilling finish.

Watling Street's time of two minutes twenty-nine and three-fifth seconds was a record for the course.—Reuter.

League's Party To Woo

Mr. Usman A. H. Woo, the representative of the Islamic National Salvation Federation of China, now in Bombay, was entertained at a tea party by the Wokring Committee of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League at the premises of the Anjuman Hall, Hornby Road on Saturday evening. A large gathering, including Mr. M. A. Jinnah and the Consuls of Islamic countries in Bombay was present on the occasion. Mr. Chunderigar, the President of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League introduced the Chinese Representative to the guests.

Rajaji Declines Address

MADRAS, June 13.

The President of the Madura District Board wires to the effect that Mr. Rajagopalachari having intimated his unwillingness to receive an address at the present juncture, the Madura District Board address which was to have been presented to him on Monday stands cancelled.—A. P.

CONGRESSMEN CANNOT JOIN WAR FRONT!

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Clarifies Position In Letter To B. P. C. C.

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President has addressed a communication to the General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, clarifying the position of the Congress with regard to the National War Front and such other Government organisations.

The communication makes it clear that no Congressman can join the National War Front or any other organisation started by Government for helping the war effort.

Enquiries made in local Congress circles show that a Congressman who contravenes these instructions of the Congress will be liable to disciplinary action.

DR. KHAN SAHIB'S RESIGNATION

Frontier Congress Committee To Consider It Today

PESHAWAR, June 13.

It is expected that the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting to morrow will consider Dr. Khan Sahib's resignation.

Talks with members show that individually most of them are opposed to the acceptance of his resignation. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's attitude, which would certainly carry weight is not yet known.

Significance is attached to an hour long conversation which Mr. Ali Gul Khan, President of the F. P. C. C. had with Dr. Khan Sahib last night, it is presumed, on the subject of the latter's resignation.

The Frontier Provincial Congress Committee is also considering Mr. Rajagopalachari's resolution and the counter-resolution passed by the A.-I. C. C. at Allahabad.—A. P.

Appeal To Dr. Khan Sahib

PESHAWAR, June 13.

Agha Ayub Jan, Vice-President of the Peshawar Cantonment Congress Committee, in a statement, requests the members of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee to persuade Dr. Khan Sahib to withdraw his resignation.

He adds: "I am sure when the Provincial Congress Committee meets on the 14th instant, the Committee will not only refuse to accept his resignation, but will request him to assume leadership of the Province."—United Press.

"ASK THE MINISTRY TO RESIGN"

Orissa Congress Party's Demand

CUTTACK, June 13.

Mr. Biswanath Das, Leader of the Orissa Congress Assembly Party, has addressed a letter to His Excellency the Governor stating that the Ministerial Party was in minority having a strength of 28 as against the Congress strength of 30 and requesting His Excellency to ask the Ministry either to resign office forthwith or in the alternative summon the Legislature to make them face the vote of no-confidence.

Mr. Das also demands that the two pending bye-elections to the Assembly should be held without further delay.—United Press.

Editor Convicted Under 'Defence' Rules

PATNA, June 13.

Mr. Rambriksha Benipuri, Editor of a Hindi weekly, "The Janta," was sentenced to one year's R. I. and to pay a fine of Rs. 50/-. in default three months further imprisonment for having delivered a pre[illegible] speech under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

CINEMA

"JHOOLA" JUBILEE CELEBRATED

The Silver Jubilee week of 'Jhoola' was celebrated on Saturday evening at the Bombay Talkies Studios, Malad. Rai Bahadur Chunilal, the General Manager gave a party on the occasion. Among those present were Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Chairman of the Company, and Sir Chunilal B. Mehta, member of the Board of Directors.

Producer S. Mukerji was felicitated on the success of his picture and the team spirit of his studio was praised by the Directors present.

Chhotubhai Felicitated By Film Publicity Men

BOMBAY, Saturday

Mr. Chhotubhai Desai, Producer of "Rai Saheb", which is now running at Lamington was presented with a silver trade mark by film publicity men, during the interval of the 3-30 play. Mr V. Shantaram, the film adviser was in the chair.

Messrs. Shantaram, A. H. Gadre, Babubhai and T. V. Parvate made short speeches in appreciation of Mr. Chhotubhai, who was profusely garlanded by his admirers.

'AZAD' IN 2ND WEEK AT BROADWAY

The Bombay Talkies' delightful film 'Azad' is extended for the 2nd week at the Broadway Talkies, Dadar. Starring Leela Chitnis and Ashok Kumar, 'Azad' affords a nice evening entertainment.

A NEW THEATRE AT B.B. MATUNGA

A new up-to-date theatre called 'Citylight' will be opened shortly in Lady Jamshedji Road, B.B. Matunga. The proprietors L. M. Chabda & Sons who already own a chain of theatres in Ahmedabad and Surat deserve congratulations for fulfilling a long felt need. The theatre is equipped with R.C.A. High Intensity projectors, and will show high class Indian Films.

'RAJA RANI' IN 2ND WEEK AT KOHINOOR

The Kohinoor Cinema, at Dadar, is showing the purposeful film 'Raja Rani' now in the second week. Produced by Atre, 'Raja Rani' presents the vivid story of a Hindu joint family. The stars are Vanmala, Trilok and Mazhar.

'TAMANNA' COMING NEXT SATURDAY

Leela Desai's first film produced in Bombay, 'Tamanna', which also happens to be Laxmi Productions' maiden production is booked for release at the Royal Opera House on Saturday, June 20th, by Supreme Film Distributors.

Ranjit's "Ummeed" will be shown at Edward during the current week. On Sunday "Westerner" and "Trapped" will be shown at 10 a.m. "Bharat-Milap" is now in the 20th week at Majestic.

Acharya Art Productions' first film, "Kunwara Bap", a comedy romance, starring Kishore Sahu and Protima Das Gupta, is to be released at Lahore, Delhi, Bhopal and Karachi during the third week of this month.

Change In Time For Presentation Of Hundis

Mr. Umashankar Dikshit, Hon. Secretary of the Sarafi Joint Conference representing 8 indigenous Bankers' Associations has issued the following announcement to the Press:

"In view of the proposed change of business hours of banks from 10-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. to 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on week days with effect from the 15th June, 1942, the Sarafi Joint Conference has decided to change the time for the presentation of Hundis of Banks on week days, except Saturdays, to 1 p.m. instead of 1-30 p.m. and for payment to 3 p.m. instead of 3-30 p.m. with effect from the 16th June, 1942". All concerned are requested to make note of this and act accordingly.

Security of Rs. 1,000 From Hindi Paper

LUCKNOW, June 13

Two securities of rupees five hundred each have been demanded by the U. P. Government, one from the printer and publisher, and the other from the keeper, of the "Ujala", a Hindi daily of Agra for publishing certain alleged objectionable articles.—A. P.

M. A., M.SC. & FIRST LL.B. EXAM. RESULTS

The following are the results of the M. A. and M. Sc. (Mathematics) Examinations held in April, 1941, under the University of Bombay:—

FIRST CLASS:—Nos. 71 82 111 115 205 352 363 376.

SECOND CLASS:—Nos. 3 4 8 17 33 43 49 60 65 73 74 78 83 84 85 86 91 93 97 99 100 101 105 110 112 116 117 131 146 147 151 153 156 165 167 168 174 176 177 184 185 188 195 196 198 203 212 213 246 248 249 251 253 270 289 309 317 321 339 340 341 342 344 347 348 350 354 359 387 392 395 406 408.

PASS:—Nos. 1 16 23 25 27 36 37 41 50 56 57 63 68 69 87 98 103 106 107 108 113 121 122 124 125 130 133 134 136 137 138 143 144 148 152 154 158 160 161 162 164 175 178 179 180 181 182 186 187 189 191 193 197 200 202 207 211 217 226 228 229 230 233 235 245 247 250 252 255 265 263 267 [illegible]63 281 233 285 286 288 292 294 297 301 302 3[illegible]3 304 305 311 312 314 316 318 322 323 324 327 329 333 335 345 346 351 355 356 357 358 361 365 366 370 371 374 375 380 381 383 384 388 390 391 393 397 398 399 401 402 403 405 407

The Results of candidates Nos. 269, 377 and 378 are reserved.

The Scholarships, Medals and the Prizes have been awarded as under:—

The Bhugwandas Purshotam dass Sanskrit Scholarship To No. 71

The Chancellor's Medal To No. 352

The Jamsetji Nusserwanji Petit Scholarship To No. 117.

The Sujna Gokulji Zala Vedanta Prize To No. 73.

The Kashinath Trimbak Telang Gold Medal and Prize To No. 249.

The Sir Lawrence Jenkins Scholarship To No. 115.

The Miss Sokaribai S. Mankar Scholarship To No. 352.

The Sir William Wedderburn Scholarship to No. 249; the Sir Pherozeshah M Mehta Research Scholarship to No. 249; The Shridhar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar Prize to No. 84 and The Jaffer Cassum Moosa Gold Medal to No 111.

M. Sc. (Mathematics) Examinatio·

FIRST CLASS:—Nos. 1 17.
SECOND CLASS:—Nos. 12 16
PASS:—Nos. 4 10 20 21.

The Results of Nos. 3 and 6 are reserved.

FIRST LL. B. EXAM. RESULTS

The following are the results o: the First LL. B. Examination held in April 1942, under the University of Bombay:

FIRST CLASS

(In order of merit):— Nos 38 119 421 793 360 25 697 21 765 6[illegible] 283 780.

SECOND CLASS

Nos. 3 4 6 9 10 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 22 23 24 26 27 28 36 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 42 44 45 46 47 53 54 57 59 62 64 66 67 68 69 71 72 74 82 83 85 92 93 94 96 97 98 100 102 105 107 113 114 115 116 120 121 122 165 163 168 16[illegible] 172 173 175 178 179 181 182 187 188 190 191 193 195 196 197 199 20[illegible] 201 202 203 208 209 210 213 214 21[illegible] 216 217 218 221 222 223 225 226 227 22[illegible] 230 232 233 235 236 238 241 245 250 253 254 257 260 261 265 266 267 268 269 270 274 276 278 280 287 290 291 292 349 350 353 354 357 358 359 361 364 365 366 369 371 373 374 375 376 377 378 380 381 382 384 385 388 390 391 392 393 394 395 400 402 404 405 408 409 410 411 413 414 415 417 419 422 423 424 425 426 428 429 432 434 437 439 442 443 444 446 447 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 465 466 470 471 472 474 475 476 478 479 480 482 484 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 496 498 499 500 502 503 504 509 510 512 559 562 563 564 567 569 571 572 573 581 582 584 589 590 591 592 594 597 598 599 603 605 624 625 627 629 630 633 634 635 636 637 640 641 643 646 648 649 650 651 654 655 657 658 659 661 664 665 667 668 669 670 671 672 674 678 682 683 684 685 691 693 694 695 704 733 734 735 737 738 739 741 743 745 747 749 750 751 752 753 756 759 760 761 763 764 768 769 773 774 776 778 779 781 782 783 784 786 788 789 791 792 794 795 796 798 801 802 803 804 806 807.

PASS

Nos. 123 124 125 126 130 131 132 133 134 135 137 138 139 140 141 142 145 147 149 150 151 153 155 156 157 159 160 161 295 297 300 302 303 30[illegible] 307 308 309 310 311 312 314 316 317 318 321 323 324 325 326 327 32[illegible] 330 333 334 335 336 337 338 34[illegible] 341 514 515 516 518 519 521 522 523 525 526 527 529 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 548 549 550 551 552 553 555 556 607 608 609 612 613 614 615 618 619 621 622 652 711 713 716 717 720 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 809 811 812 813 814 815 81[illegible] 820 822 823 824 827 828 829 830.

The unsuccessful candidate No. 595 is allowed to keep terms for the Second LL.B. Examination.

The Medal, Prize and Scholarships have been awarded as under:—

The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal and Prize To No. 39, The Nandashankar Parvatishankar Dave Scholarship To No. 114 and The Sohrab Khorshed Dastur Scholarship To No. 39.

SUPPLEMENTARY RESULTS

The following are supplementary results of the M.A. and M.Sc. examinations:—

M.A.:—No. 378, First Class.
M.Sc.:—No. 6, First Class.
No. 3—Pass.

Michaelmas Bar Examination

NEW DELHI, June 11.

The Registrar of the Delhi University in a communication to the Press says:

The Michaelmas Bar Examination 1942 will commence on the 5th October, 1942, and will probably be held in Delhi. Syllabus for this examination will be the same as for the Michaelmas Examination 1941 and tre Trinity Examination 1942: but there will be changes in the special subjects for the examination of 1943. Persons who have not already been admitted to any of the Inns of Court are not eligible to take these examinations. All communications regarding this examination should be addressed to the Registrar University of Delhi.—A. P.

KASHMIR HELPS INDIAN EVACUEES

SRINIGAR, June 13.

The Kashmir War Aid Committee has sent to His Excellency, the Viceroy, a cheque for Rs. 50,000, the amount to be utilized for the benefit of Indian evacuees from the areas rendered desolate by the war.—A. P.

Zamorin Of Calicut Dead

CALICUT, June 13.

The death occurred, yesterday, of Raja Manavikraman Raja, Zamorin of Calicut.—A. P.

Tamil Nadu Hindu Sabha Conference

COIMBATORE, June 13.

Dr. B. S. Moonje, Vice-President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, will preside over the Third Tamilnad Provincial Hindu Mahasabha Conference to be held at Coimbatore on June 20 and 21 next. Raja Maheshwar Dayal of Kotra will open the conference.

The leaders will be taken in a procession on arrival here on the morning of June 20.

Prof. V. G. Deshpande of Nagpur and other leaders are attending the conference.—United Press.

Deputation To C.-in-C.

LAHORE, June 13.

The Working Committee of the All-India Harijan League decided at its meeting to wait in deputation on the Commander-in-Chief in India in regard to the rights of the Harijans for recruitment to the Indian Army. Begum Shah Nawaz, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja and two representatives of the League are likely to be members of the proposed deputation.—United Press.

ASSAM TO OBSERVE UNITED NATIONS' "FLAG DAY"

SHILLONG, June 12.

The United Nations' flag day will be observed all over Assam on June 14 with the launching of National War Front Movement in the province.—A.P.

AGARWAL ELECTED TREASURER OF DELHI P.C.C.

NEW DELHI, June 12.

Sjt. Ramacharan Agarwal has been elected Treasurer of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee.—A.P.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 13.

Following a rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened today at Rs. 185 for Broach J/A. delivery and after improving to the Rs. 185/12 declined to Rs. 183/8 on nervous liquidation. At the decline there was some buying and prices recovered to Rs. 185

As compared with Oomra and Bengal quotations, Broach cotton is an attractive purchase. Forward prices are well under spot quotations and there will be few tenders. The market is well liquidated and we believe present prices safe even if they decline temporarily. Prices improved to Rs. 185/12 but renewed selling appeared and the market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

BROACH July/August	Rs.	184 4 0
OOMRRA July		160 12 0
BENGAL July		160 4 0

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, June 13.

		Extra Spr fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G	Bengal U.P	...	165	162	159	156
M G	Punjab	...	165	162	159	156
M G	Rajputana	...	171	168	165	162
M G	Oomra No 3	166	163	160	157	...
M G	C.P. No. 1	194	191	188	185	...
M G	C.P. No. 2	178	175	172	169	...
M G	Broach No. 2	...	191	188	185	182
M G	Punjab-Ameri	...	271	268	265	262
M G	Surat	..	356	353	350	347
M G	Rajpipla	...	351	348	345	342
M G	Navsari	...	361	358	355	352

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, June 13.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Khandesh	166	79,353	99,202
Central India	.....	30,055	139,867
Barsi and Nagar	20	53,110	114,254
Hyderabad/Gaorani	594	17,899	45,708
Berar	67	177,756	365,088
Central Provinces	.....	87,565	75,876
Total Oomras	847	445,738	839,995
Dholeras	.....	32,104	92,224
N.-W. Provinces	.....	1,425	1,306
Rajputana	.....	402	5,685
Sind-Punjab	.....	409,,060	527,509
Broach	.....	318,478	294,908
Coompta & Dharwar	.....	21,448	104,593
Westerns-Northerns	77	21,480	86,909
Cocoanada	.....	.....	239
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	202	14,729	3,652
Arr. by road to 28th May 42	.....	92,500	303,133

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 13.

	Old.	Ready
Bengal	.....	163/66
Berar	140-45	162/64
C. P. 1	150-55	182/85
C. P. 2	143-47	172/75
Khandesh	130-35	...
Muglai	140-43	..
Broach	135-40	186/89
Broach Low	125-30	...

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 13.

Yarn No. 6 1/2 June 206 August 207
Yarn No. 10 1/2s June 230 August 231
Yarn No. 20 1/2s June 358 August 367
Yarn No 40s June 495 August 495
Quotations for 6 1/2s, 10 1/2s, 40s are nominal.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 12.

Broach J/A highest 193 lowest 186 closing 187 1/4
Oomra July highest 167 lowest 161 1/2 closing 161 1/2
Bengal July highest 162 lowest 160 closing 160 1/2

COTTON PARITY

Broach J/A. below New York July 1,074 cent points at Exchange Rate 331.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 13.

After a lower opening, the market ruled steady. Tata Deferreds declined to 1595 but later improved to 1605. Tata Ordinaries after touching 309 closed better at 311. Bombay Dyeings however were quoted a little lower at 1240.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1613) 1602-8, 1595, 1605.
Tata Ordinaries (313), 310, 309, 311
Tata Ordinary 311 Tata Deferred 1605 Indian Iron 26-8 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 16-10 Bombay Dyeing 1240 Central India 371-4 Century 462-8 Gokak 261-4 Kohinoor 500 Simplex 218 Andhra Valley 1615 Tata Hydro 166-14 Tata Power 1512-8 Associated Cement 167 Belapar 240 Bombay Burma (old) 227-8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 12.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£62
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£100 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£82 5/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£107 9/16
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent	£105 3/16
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£115 3/16
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£114 1/2
Chartered Bank of I.A. & China	£7 1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London reg.)	£59
National Bank of India	£29

Latest Commercial

COTTON

JULY

New York, June 13

Previous closing	17.95
To-day's opening	18.04
Difference	+09
To-day's closing	not received

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 13

Following are the New York opening ranges:—

July (18.16/16) 18.04/03
October (18.41/41) 18.34/32
December (18.53/52) 18.44/43

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, June 13

SEEDS

Castorseeds Bombay June/July (£22 1/8 sellers) closed
Linseed Calcutta June/July unquoted
Linseed La Plata June/July (£19 1/8 quoted) closed
Groundnuts Coromanda, June/July (East Coast India shipment not quoted) West Coast India shipment (£23 sellers) closed

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) closed

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 13

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

T T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 13

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers

LONDON BULLION

LONDON GOLD

London June 13

London Gold (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON SILVER

London, June 13

Spot (23 1/2d) closed
Forward (23 1/2d) closed

CROSS RATES

London June 13

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32 sellers 1-6 31/32 buyers) 1-6 1/32 sellers: 1-5 31/32 buyers
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 13

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:

General Motors (dol 37 5/8) dol 37 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (unquoted) dol 23 7/8
United States Steel Common (dol 46 3/8) dol 46 1/4
United States Steel Preference (dol 108 3/4) dol 109 1/8

Position Of Scheduled Banks

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 5th June:—

Demand Liabilities in India	2,56,12,80,000
Time Liabilities in India	95,93,71,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	10,01,91,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	1,12,72,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	33,23,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	57,14,59,000
Advances in India	99,23,06,000
Bills Discounted in India	1,57,98,000

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 13.

On Friday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York.

London spot and forward silver quotations were unchanged at 23 1/2d. New York spot silver was also unchanged at 35 1/8 cents. London Bombay spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62-10-3. The local market was again steady with moderate demand. Quotations were as under:—

GOLD		
Ready	Rs.	50 0 0
Jeth		49 14 0
Sovereigns		37 15 0
SILVER		
Ready		84 2 0
Jeth		81 10 0

CALCUTTA June 13.

Under the auspices of the National War Front, Bengal the United Nations' Flag Day will be observed in Calcutta on Sunday June 14 A procession will be taken out in the afternoon and a public meeting will be held under the presidency of Mr Justice Ameer Ali to give expression to the people's support to the cause of the United Nations.—United Press.

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SANTOSH TROPHY

IS IT POSSIBLE TO RUN IT THIS YEAR?

By J. C. MAITRA

In a recent issue of the "Sporting Times", its Calcutta correspondent under the "nom-de-plume" of Mr. "Boodle" wrote:—"Much dissatisfaction is being felt in Calcutta in regard to the attitude of the Western India Football Association on the Inter-Provincial Tournament. Firstly, it is not appreciated here why, if the W. I. F. A. can run their own football tournaments as in normal times they cannot undertake to run the Inter-Provincial this year."

Then he proceeded to argue thus:—"Bombay is much better situated in regard to air raids or any danger of invasion than Calcutta is, and the argument put forward by the I.F.A.—that it would be dangerous to start a tournament with so many outside teams here which it might not be possible to finish—does not apply to Bombay in anything like the same force. Further more the football ground in Bombay where all the big matches are played is not likely to be taken over for war purposes, which may happen to the three enclosed grounds on the Maidan any day.'

WRONG PREMISE

In the first place Mr. "Boodle is wrong in assuming that the W.I.F.A. is going to run its tournaments this year as in normal times. At its last annual general meeting, Mr. D. Moir, the President, announced that it would not be possible to invite upcountry teams for the Rovers Cup this year owing to the stoppage of the usual Railway concessions, the prohibitive cost of putting up temporary stands and other reasons occasioned by the war. The premier tournament of Western India will, therefore, be run almost as a local competition.

OFFER TO W. I. F. A.

Replying to the above charges, Mr. E. J. Turner, Honorary Secretary of the W.I.F.A. has written to the said paper as follows:—"It was decided at the Annual General Meeting of the Federation held at New Delhi on 25th January that:

(1) The Inter-Provincial Tournament be held and that the W.I.F.A., Ltd., be invited to organise and stage the Tournament in Bombay. The invitation was accepted subject to confirmation of the W.I.F.A. Committee.

(2) That as the Tournament held in 1941 on the Zonal basis was not such a financial success the whole of the Tournament be held in Bombay, on the following terms:—

(a) "The W.I.F.A. to bear all the initial expenses of the Tournament.

(b) In the event of a profit, the net receipts to be divided as follows: 50 per cent to the Federation, the remaining 50 per cent to be equally divided between the Provinces taking part in the Tournament, and in the event of a loss the Federation to meet all liabilities."

PROSPECT OF LOSS

"From the above it can be seen" Mr. Turner points out, "that the W.I.F.A. in particular did not stand to lose anything." But knowing the conditions had changed in Bombay, the W.I.F.A. Committee decided that the Tournament should not be held at this centre this year. The main reason for it was that the Federation should not be put to a heavy loss which might go up to Rs. 10,000. The A.I.F.F. can hardly afford to bear it. The W.I.F.A. then left the question open as regards other centres in case the Federation could find any to make the Tournament a financial success. Since then, Bangalore and Lucknow have been suggested as possible venues.

PROBLEM UNSOLVED

In this connection Mr. "Boodle" says, "And it is felt that, if there is sound reason why Bombay should not undertake the running of the Tournament this year the W.I.F.A. should make every effort to enter a team for the tournament if it is held in some other centre even, if, owing to war duties, the team should not be thoroughly representative of Bombay football. It is the game that counts not the winning of it."

The question of Bombay's entering a team for the tournament does not arise as yet as the financial problem has not been solved. Whether the tournament is held at Bangalore or Lucknow, or any other centre, it is sure to entail a heavy loss. The W.I.F.A. being of the opinion that the Federation is not in a position to bear it, it advocates its suspension during the war.

NEW BASIS SUGGESTED

It may, however be possible to stage it if the provincial associations concerned agree to bear their own losses. I do not know how many of them can afford to do it. It would be worthwhile considering the matter over again. The Federation should first of all, decide to hold the tournament on the Zonal basis as last year, as it will reduce the travelling of teams and their expenses to the minimum. Thus the weaker and the poorer associations would be saved the losses to a considerable extent. The underlying idea of popularising the game at different centres will also be maintained thereby.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS

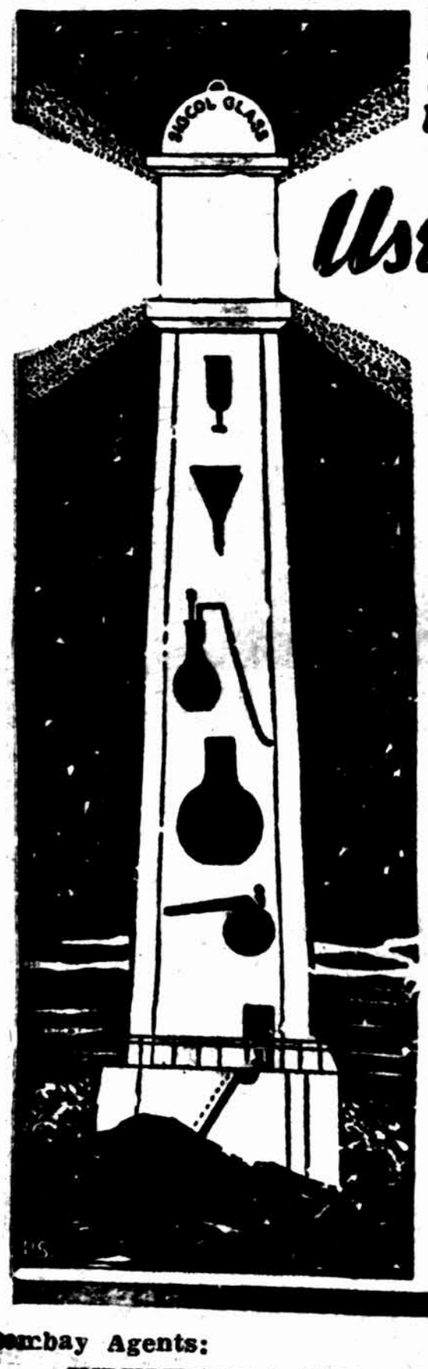
In my opinion the Semi-finals and the final should be staged at one centre. That would save travelling and other expenses and also enhance the interest in the matches. I still consider Bombay as the ideal centre for holding them. We can do without the additional stands. We should carry on with the stands we have got. With some extra chairs and benches around the ground they are capable of yielding substantial receipts—so much so that they may even cover the total expenses of all the three or four visiting teams. I say three, because I am almost sure that Bombay will be among the last four teams. I have no doubt the W.I.F.A. will gladly hand over or distribute the profits of the tournaments to the competing teams.

A QUESTION OF EQUITY

I am sure the W.I.F.A. would not mind holding the whole tournament in Bombay on the above conditions. That is, all the competing associations bear their own expenses and share the profits in proportion to the distance travelled by each of them and the duration of their stay in Bombay. But in this scheme there is a grave defect in that a weak team from the Frontier stands to receive nearly as much as a strong side from Calcutta, and more than a finalist team from say, Bangalore or Delhi. To make it clearer, suppose the Frontier or the Punjab team comes here and is knocked out in the first or second round. Its travelling expenses will be as much as that of the Bengal team or more. While a team coming from a shorter distance as Bengalore or Delhi would receive less even if they enter the final round. If the tournament were to yield sufficient profit to pay all fully, this difference would not make any injustice for anybody. But if it is a loss, which is likely to be, it will be a sheer injustice to the finalists who after all will bring in the largest part of the revenue.

MOST SUITABLE CENTRE

It will, therefore, be wiser to hold the tournament on the Zonal basis, instead of at one centre. The matches may be so arranged as it will reduce the travelling and other expenses to the minimum. If there is any possibility a 'gate' anywhere so much the better. The visiting teams may be paid the profits of such matches. The policy followed by the Ranji Trophy may be followed in this respect. Now it is for the A.I.F.F. to place these suggestions before its constituent associations. If the majority of them agree, the W.I.F.A. may be asked to sponsor the tournament. I have no doubt they will agree to run the show. If on the other hand, the Federation takes the risk of holding it either at Bangalore or Lucknow on the old terms it will court financial disaster. It is all very well to try to pursue your activities as usual in these difficult times but you cannot do so at the risk of self-immolation. I hope the A.I.F.A. will take up my suggestion and move in the matter soon.



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Art—Not Imitation

(Continued From Page 7)

and half-naked sadhus as the picture of India. Mr. Shaw finds faults with the industry, but he does not analyse their causes. Box-office receipts are the main concern of the producers all over the world. It is the duty of the Government to raise the tone of the industry by guiding the producers and the people in the right directions.

But Mr. Shaw has nothing to say to the Government to whom censorship has, hitherto, been the chief interest in the industry. He now stresses the need of the Indian Film Board constituted by the Government containing representatives of light and culture. Why did he not advise the Government to create such a board in the beginning of his arrival in India? If he thinks that the board is a remedy to cure the disease diagnosed by him, he should blame the Government for their neglect in adopting it much earlier.

Revive The Stage

While stressing the need of a national theatre in India in his lecture under the auspices of the Vasant Vyakhyanamala, Poona, Mr. Vijay Bhatt of the Prakash Pictures rightly said that in the western countries the stage is not dead, but he gave no satisfactory reply to his own question, "Why should it die in India?" It is for him and for others of the Film-land who share his hopes for a national theatre to find out to what extent their industry has hit the stage and to what extent they are prepared to make sacrifices for its re-birth.

The advocacy of some of the film-enthusiasts, directors and producers for the revival of the stage will be a contradiction in their case as long as the film-industry continues to be their sole and supreme concern. They ought to realise that the panegyrics and lip-sympathies, which they fondly indulge in on the platform will not breathe new life in the stage. They ought to add the weight of their enormous resources to the theatrical movement if they are keen on the revival of the stage.

MR. S. SATYAMURTI.

MADRAS, June 12.

Mr. S. Satyamurti, M. L. A. (Central), has been elected President of the Madras Nationalist Youths' Conference to be held in the City towards the end of the month.—United Press.

THIRD FINGER, LEFT HAND

THE WAR INTRODUCES RATIONING OF WEDDING RINGS

BY J. M. MICHAELSON

For centuries the wedding ring—whether made of iron or platinum—has been the symbol of mari al b iss.

Among other things, however, the war has introduced rationing of wedding rings in England and to-day no one may spend more than a guinea on adorning the third finger, left hand of his lady love.

During the rest of the war British brides will be able to get only a standard wedding ring, one-tenth of an ounce in weight, quite plain without engraving or facets. Whatever the means of the bridegroom, the price will be the same—one guinea. And even of these standard rings, there will be a limited number.

The number of wedding rings in jewellers' shops has been steadily diminishing for some time. A number of men, a jeweller told me, afraid that the new regulations about gold would result in wedding rings of the minimum carat disappearing altogether bought rings to "store" against a marriage they did not expect to take place for a year or more!

"GOLD FOR FATHERLAND"

This is by no means the first time that war has affected wedding rings. Only in 1935, the women of Italy in their millions gave up their gold wedding rings in exchange for iron ones which were engraved in Italian—"Gold for the Fatherland." The collection of the gold rings was arranged with customary Fascist propaganda and ceremony, the campaign being inaugurated by the ceremonial surrender of her ring by the Queen at the tomb of the unknown warrior in Rome. It resulted in many thousands of ounces of gold being obtained by the Fascist war chest, then being strained by sanctions and the Abyssinian war.

Mussolini in this instance, as in many others, was simply copying from the past. When the people of Saxony decided to throw off the Napoleonic yoke, their women were asked to give up their wedding rings so that the gold could be used to secure arms. Thousands responded and were proud to wear instead iron rings which were engraved "I gave gold for iron." Many of these rings are still in existence and prized by collectors for their historical association.

IRON WEDDING RINGS

The origin of the wedding ring has never been very clear. Probably it was "invented" in a number of different countries quite independently, always symbolical of indissoluble union. Because of this symbolism, iron, the strongest known metal seemed appropriate. Amongst the earliest recorded uses of the ring in marriage ceremonies is the primitive custom of bride and bridegroom being both encircled in a large ring woven from rushes. The use of the ring in Christian marriage probably came from the Romans who used it long before they adopted Christianity.

In ancient Rome an iron ring was used to seal the pledge of betrothal. The ring had a legal rather than a religious significance. The first mention of gold rings for wives is found in the second century. At a previous date, only ambassadors had been permitted to wear gold rings and then only in connection with their official duties. Roman Emperors seem to have regarded the right to wear a ring as a privilege and it was denied to any except the freeborn. A later Roman wedding ring was of the signet type, symbolising the passing to the wife of the right to seal up the household goods.

UNION OF TWO LIVES

The Egyptians early made use of gold, steel, brass, silver and even wooden wedding rings. The Phoenicians used a ring in the shape of a snake swallowing its tail. Rings were common in Britain before the conquest—a favourite Anglo-Saxon pattern was of the intertwined pattern symbolising the union of two lives. Gold, silver and bronze were used. It was not until the 11th century that wedding rings received the sanction of the Church.

Evidently by Tudor times, the plain gold ring was the rule, although many were engraved with conceits and mottos. It is recorded that Queen Mary insisted on a plain gold ring for her marriage with King Philip of Spain, "Like other plain English maids." The richness of the age began to show itself in the most elaborate wedding rings, freely decorated with gems sometimes cut into the shape of hearts. There followed a Puritan reaction against this and during the 17th century there was a determined attempt to abolish rings altogether, for marriage or any other purpose. English wives as a body showed no sympathy with the movement and were backed by the goldsmiths and jewellers who foresaw the disappearance of a useful part of their business.

DOUBLE RINGS

Wedding rings have varied in shape and size considerably during the last two centuries. The thick and heavy ring worn by Victorian brides seems clumsy to the 20th century woman, although they no doubt well symbolised the massive solidity of Victorian marriage. In recent years a number of them have been refashioned to modern taste for the original wearer's grand-daughter or great-grand-daughter. Generally brides in the north have preferred a heavier ring to brides in the South of England.

The fashion for double wedding rings was revived shortly before the war, some of them exceedingly elaborately decorated with gems. Jewel studded wedding rings, indeed, were quite "the thing." Another fashion was for rings of red, white and green gold, twisted together. Platinum was becoming a serious rival to gold and jewellers were exercising their skill in fashioning them to emphasise the good points of the wearer's hand. Another custom being revived was that of engraving mottoes on wedding rings.

The reason for the choice of the third finger of the left hand for the wedding ring is not clear, but it has been the rule for many centuries. An early 17th century book gave the following rules for the wearing of rings: a soldier on the thumb: a sailor on the first finger: a fool on the second finger: a wife or diligent man on the third finger and a lover on the little finger. The Duchess of Kent, incidentally, is among the few women who wear their wedding ring on the right hand in accordance with the Gdeek custom, although at the Westminster Abbey ceremony it was placed on her left hand.

Marathi Journalists' Grievances

No Representation On All India Editors' Conference

Demand For Unification And University Of Maharashtra

By T. V. PARVATE

DO THE TWO CRORES OF MARATHI-SPEAKING PEOPLE DESIRE THEIR UNIFICATION INTO A SINGLE PROVINCE? A POLITICAL ADM NISTRATIVE UNIT?

One would think this is an eminently reasonable desire; the National Congress has for long recognised the principle of the formation of provinces on a linguistic basis and, of course, the intellectual leaders of Maharashtra have made such a demand from several platforms during the last twenty-five years.

Any one who witnessed the proceedings of the Marathi Journalists' Conference last Sunday would, however, carry a different impression altogether, because the vote of the Conference was sharply split on this point, 43 delegates voting in favour and 38 against.

A Misunderstanding

What was this due to? I observed things quite closely. I had conversations with the groups holding different viewpoints and I am obliged to remark that this was due to a feeling of irresponsibility on the part of not a few delegates. Out of the 38 delegates who voted against unification, more than half voted as they did because, the president of the Conference, Mr. J. S. Karandiker, disallowed an amendment to the effect that Bombay must remain the capital of the Unified Maharashtra, on the ground that it was a matter of detail. He explained that in the very nature of things, Bombay was obviously the capital of the unified Maharashtra of the future and it was superfluous and not in order to mention only that single detail in the resolution. What was curious is that a number of delegates from the Marathi C.P. and Berar Districts, who were not in favour of their coming over to the Marathi speaking Districts in Bombay Province because they wanted a Mahavidarbha (great Berar) province of their own, came round and voted for a unified Maharashtra after Mahavidarbha had materialised but these 'Bombay Capital' wallas stultified themselves by insisting on an unnecessary detail.

Unification of the far-flung Marathi-speaking areas in Central India, C. P. (Marathi), Berar and Bombay, with the addition of similar areas from the Nizam's Dominions and Portuguese India at some distant date, in a fully self-governing, democratic, and if it is not wrong to speculate to one's heart's content, a Sovietised, Socialist, world-federated India, is the dream of the intellectuals of Maharashtra. Expression to this aspiration was given by both the Chairman and President in a practical manner by advocating the bringing together of the areas in British India alone. The Conference was expected to follow this lead unanimously. But that did not happen.

Maharashtra University

But the demand for a University for Maharashtra was made unanimously by all delegates. It has become customary to demand a University for a province, because it has a different history, different culture etc. Messrs. Gadgil and Karnekar and others who piloted this resolution spoke from a different viewpoint, which may roughly be described as the socialist viewpoint. Even if Maharashtra had not produced a Shivaji or a Tilak or Dnyaneshwar or Tukaram they would demand a university because they were interested in spreading knowledge through the mother-tongue of the people, which was the best medium. They wanted to expand the frontiers of knowledge and not limit them to a geographical expression. That is what they had done in Russia Every province has a universit to spread world culture and world unity and the speakers emphasised that the Maharashtra University must have the same ideal. Maharashtra University was not

(Continued On Page 21)

2 TABLETS

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The Quest Of Bliss

In "Quest Of Bliss"

Being an English translation by "Wanderer" of "Kilachand Gita" of the late Shishir Kumar Ghosh.

The English version, by an anonymous writer, of Kilachand Gita, written in Bengalee by the late Shishir Kumar Ghosh, founder-editor of the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika" is a very competent composition. There is so much truth, beauty and grace left in this version that I feel almost certain that very litttle of the spirit of the original poems has been lost in transmitting it in another language.

The struggles, the doubts and the visions which the Sadhu, the central figure of the poems, encounters in his quest of Bliss and the final faith in a living God, which sustains him, are, we are authoritatively told, more or less a vivid and faithful portrayal of what the poet himself underwent in his own life. This makes the work, springing from the live fount of personal experience all the more rich and inspiring for those ardent and enquiring spirits who pursue a similar quest.

A New Avenue

The Sadhu repairs to the deep recesses of a forest, so that the lure of the world may not wean him from his noble purpose. This resolve was made all the more difficult to follow out as his love for his wife and new-born babe was intense. The wife, disconsolate and in great distress, goes to the forest and appeals to him to return, using her babe as a powerful lever to break his resolve. The Sadhu remains adamant, but he suddenly wakes to the fact that through his love for his wife and child and the former's devotion to him, a new avenue of approaching the Deity opens, and that the tender bonds that tie him to the earth can be made the means to clear the barriers that lie between him and his Maker.

The Sanctities of love on earth are but a replica on a smaller scale of the larger love that binds the one God of his heart to His fold. When the thought of his wife's kindnesses melts the Sadhu's heart, he says to himself: "She runs about me in the wood to bring me food and feeds me with milk to sustain my life. With that tie shall I bind the Deity with which I have bound her." . . . . "He who would create this lovely kinship, how can He be cruel Himself?" . . . . "Milk in the mother's breasts He gives before the babe is born, and lest she suckle it not, He provides for a pleasure in suckling it, and lo, the cow runs lowing affectionately after her calf." . . . "Here's an infant that attracts my heart and my life I can spare for him, yet from him I seek nothing in return. He who has created such an unselfish tie, He must be like me at least. Has He not made man after Himself?"

Not Formless

The poet's conception of the Deity is not of a Being devoid of shape. "Some say Thou art but rays of light, some say thou hast no shape or form. But how can I behold a shapeless being in my heart?" With simple reasonings like these he comes to believe that the Lord of the Universe must be akin to man.

One of the reasons which drove him to withdraw from the world was that man in his selfishness and greed coveted power over others. "The tenderest feelings in the human heart are killed by the enjoyment of power. Ah, no, power I shall seek not, but sweetness I will have. Peace shall dwell in my heart and with love I will sweeten the lives of others."

Doubts beset his honest soul, whenever he saw misery and sorrow overwhelming the human kind. but he comes to realize by a process of simple reasoning, of which I have given samples above, that suffering and sorrow are the very instruments by which God makes man perfect like Himself. He puts in the mouth of the Deity beautiful thoughts like these: "Man forgets that grief is but the seed of joys. The stricken are my creditors."

Beautiful Technique

The vision of the five maidens meeting each other by chance in the forest and the simple relation by them of how they, each of them in their own sphere of life, sought and found God show how through various avenues of approach the same goal was reached. This beautiful technique of the poet saves the book from being monotonous and enriches it by the wealth of varied spiritual experiences that it presents.

The final reunion of the Sadhu with his family reveals that the poet realized that the dear goal of his heart could be attained even when pursuing the daily avocations of life and that it is not necessary to forsake the world for good.

The book teems with numberless pithy sayings, which charm us not only by their simplicity and directness, but as being the spontaneous outpouring of child-like faith. Its merit lies mainly in the fact that it discloses the inner working of a great soul, seeking communion with God, not by processes of abstract reasoning, but by a kind of emotional projection to come in live touch with the central impulse of the universe.

F. J. K.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

BELGIUM

BELGIUM AND THE WAR, by G. N. CLARK, Oxford University Press. This is number 56 in the well-known series of Oxford Pamphlets on World Affairs. The pamphlet maintains the traditions of the other numbers of the series in imparting all the essential information regarding the subject it deals with.

The author manages to put into the compass of 30 pages a survey of Life and Labour in Belgium, its Constitution and Parties, the differences between the two sections of its population, the Flemings and Wallons; sketches the course of the last war and how it happened strangely that a war partly fought to vindicate the neutral status of Belgium ended with the abolition of this status, "for the old system had failed to save Belgium or to make her an effective buffer-state for France, so that it now seemed necessary to give her untrammelled sovereignty the right to form alliances and to concert plans for defence with such other Powers as she could trust."

He then traces the chequered history of post-war political alignments and the tragedy of the 18 days' German campaign and the German occupation which befell Belgium despite the most dexterous tight rope balancing of foreign policies. Then he goes on to show how "the overwhelming majority of Belgians of all occupations and classes have shown that they will not allow themselves to be bullied or tricked into co-operation with Germany". In pursuance of this determination the Belgian Government is fighting with the Allies with all her resources including the Belgian Congo.

It is here that the author's clever touch becomes apparent. He cleverly slurs over the Belgian atrocities in the Congo as a "Chapter of history long since closed," and points out now how they are all fighting for Democracy.

TAGORE

A Not-So-Great Book About A Great Man

TAGORE, THE SENTINEL OF THE EAST, by Durlab Singh, Hero Publications, 6, Lower Mall, Lahore. Price Rs. 2-6.

There is an unfortunate practice in our country for writers to ask prominent public men—sants, scientisst or politicians to write forewords to their books. As public men are not averse to such homage, are looked upon in our country as all knowing, and as they themselves cherish such an illusion, they—,with god-like goodwill—say something nice about any indifferent book brought out by any incompetent would-be writer. The result is that such books as "The Sentinel of the East" are foisted on the long-suffering, and not-so-discriminating reading public of India.

There is no law against bad English. The great majority of the educated, therefore, trip and tumble happily along in proud company.

Here are a few typical examples of the language of the book. "Most of the children, howsoever intelligent they may be, from the very infancy are forced to go out to earn their livelihood since their paltry share in the income of the family is a much needed thing." "He was a stern advocate of oriental mode of living." "Limelights of honour and distinction". "In such conditions not only are their aspirations strangled, even the minimum most requirement of every human being, that of literacy, is denied to them". The book is made up of such choice bits strung together.

The book, however, deals with a great subject and is a timely one. It is a biography of dates and events—and not a study of the development and expression of a personality. It is not even a book of significant and illuminating anecdotes such as could have been easily gleaned from Tagore's own reminiscences.

In this biography of a literary man, his writings are dealt with in less than three pages. And the later novels of Tagore, such as "Char Adyaya" which have won high acclaim are not even mentioned.

It must, however, be stated in extenuation of Mr. Durlab Singh that he seems to have written this book in great haste. He can repent at leisure.

A. CHANDRAPAL.

GANDHIJI

Mahatma's Message To Women And Students

TO THE STUDENTS and TO THE WOMEN by Mahatma Gandhi. Volumes 1 and 2 of the Gandhi Series, Edited and Published by Anand T. Hingorani, Kitabistan, City Road, Allahabad. (Pages 363 and 247, price Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 3-12, respectively).

Of no man in the world to-day can it be said with greater justification than of Mahatma Gandhi that peoples of all kinds wait eagerly and anxiously for the words that fall from his lips or flow from his pen. And what subjects of national importance can he not deal or has he not dealt with? As the Maker of Modern India, Gandhiji truly reflects in his speeches and writings the Renascent India that throbs with a new life and a new inspiration.

Such precious literature should be well preserved and be available for ready reference to all those who seek authoritative guidance on the different problems facing the nation, and Mr. Anand T. Hingorani has placed us all in a deep debt of gratitude by his admirable and successful venture of presenting an exhaustive collection of Gandhiji's speeches and writings, related to separate main problems, in a series of well printed volumes, bound in uniform fadeless khadi. The two volumes, under review, also contain five photographs of Mahatma Gandhi in characteristic poses. No library or private collection of books will be complete without the volumes of the "Gandhi Series."

The speeches and articles in these volumes, selected from among numerous ones, give us a clear vision of the place and functions of students and women in the ideal social order that Mahatmaji has in view.

The volumes also deal, in addition to the role of students and women in the fight for freedom, with Gandhiji's views on the manifold problems confronting them such as students' strikes, early marriage, dowry system, sex education, religious instruction and co-education, etc., etc. Mahatmaji's views on many topics touched upon in these books are such as would not be felt savoury by the modern student and the modern woman. And though these books deal primarily with problems which concern the students and the women, they are of equally important interest to all those who have the welfare of students and women at heart.

SHEWAK.

Healing The Wounds Of War

(Continued from Page 5)

estry, furniture, goldsmith's work, horticulture, hotel management, insurance, journalism, law, medicine, navigation, public speaking, printing and veterinary science. Scripts of plays, to go with the grease paint I mentioned above, are also popular.

Cheerful Messages

Every parcel, whether of books or clothes, holds a card of acknowledgment for the prisoner to fill up and return; I saw many such cards from grateful recipients at the exhibition. They are cheerful in spirit; one man wrote ". . . and meanwhile you are all as busy as beavers winning the war so that I can come home." Such messages, and pictures of smiling recipients, make unlimited trouble and expense worth while.

The Red Cross now spends £1,500,000 a year on food, comforts and medical supplies for prisoners of war; its total expenses in two years of war came to over £5,700,000 (though many of the workers are volunteers and many of its buildings are lent rent free).

To keep up their services, the Red Cross rely mainly on voluntary contributions, and they get help not only from those at home, but from Britain's friends overseas.

The U. S. A. has so far sent £350,000 in cash, and goods worth nearly £1,000,000 ranging from snow chains for ambulances to wicks for hospital emergency cooking stoves. The war with Japan will not interfere with the flow of supplies from the American Red Cross.

Since the war began, Canada has sent 120 ambulances, as well as other supplies, and £64,000 in cash. South Africa has 135 hospitals ready, and has sent £81,000 in cash. Australia supplies 90 per cent of the clothing received from overseas by the British Red Cross. A constant stream of gifts arrives from New Zealand, including £17,000 in cash. The Crown Colonies have sent over £470,000 to Britain.

South America has been particularly generous. The Argentine has given over £70,000. Uruguay more than £16,000, Brazil over £85,000, Venezuela over £25,000, and Chile more than £20,000.

Gridhar-Gopal

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Hira-Lal

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Your summer-vacations are over and I understand most of you have returned to Bombay to rejoin your schools. That's good news!

I shall be glad to know where you passed your vacations and how?

Harin and Champa met me recently and told me that they had been to Surat and did not like the place... Probably because they are too much attached to Bombay.

Usha and Manu, on the other hand, enjoyed their holidays at Bordi!

So all that depends on everyone's own temper and tastes, and on how one can adjust himself to the new surroundings and circumstances: Is that not so?

Now that most of you have returned to Bombay, I expect you will attend the Balkan-ji-Bari meetings regularly, and the different centres will again begin to hum with life!

* * *

Grumbling Mira

Mira's mother had to send off an important telegram. "Will you lay the tea-table for me while I run to the post-office?" she had said "It's all ready and I shall be only a few minutes."

And Mira had come in from the garden very grudgingly, grumbling because this was the time when the new children who had come to live down the road passed the gate on their way home from their afternoon walk. Mira liked to stand at the gate and smile at the little girl as she went past.

As Mira rattled the cups and plates crossly on to the table she suddenly noticed a little dark object in the doorway; it was a black retriever puppy. And almost immediately a little girl appeared panting.

* * *

Feels Ashamed

"I'm terribly sorry," she said when she saw Mira, "but your gate was open and Puppy Moti ran in. I had to chase him right up the path in here."

Mira smiled at her shyly. "You are the little girl who's come to live down the road aren't you?" she asked.

"Yes, my name's Saral: what's yours?"

"Mira", she replied, as Saral took the puppy in her arms.

"Are you allowed to lay the tea all by yourself?" went on Saral enviously. "What fun! Can I help? Nanny won't let me. She says I'd smash everything."

"Well, I didn't really want to do when Mummy asked me" admitted Mira. "I wanted to watch for you going past the gate."

She felt rather ashamed for being cross now.

* * *

For A Treat

"Anyway, we know each other now." said Saral, as the two little girls went down the path together. At the gate they met Mira's mother coming in. Mira explained how Puppy Moti had raced into their house and Saral had had to chase him.

"And I found Mira laying the tea," added Saral.

"Well," said Mummy, smiling, "perhaps your mother will let you come and have tea with Mira one day."

"How lovely!" cried Mira, clapping her hands.

"And could I help to lay the table" asked Saral eagerly, "just for a treat?"

"I'm sure Mira won't mind giving up her job to you." laughed Mummy.

But Mira rubbed her face against Puppy Moti and said, "I'm sorry, Mummy. I didn't know people thought it was funny to lay the table!"

* * *

"Weaker-Beaten"—Photo by Venkat Ratnam.

Pleased With Himself

Ero. Jyotin Desai writes:—

My elder brother is a jolly fellow. When the Matriculation Examination results were announced recently he came running and said, "I've a good news to tell."

"Have you passed your examination?" I naturally asked him.

"Well, I didn't exactly pass," he replied "but I am top of those that have failed."

Your loving DADA

Marathi Journalists' Grievances

(Continued from page 19)

meant to specialise in Mahratta history and Marathi literature but to build up a centre of world science, world literature, world culture and world history.

Journalists' Duty

There was some difficulty about a resolution on the present situation and the attitude of the Marathi journalists in that behalf. The President held that such generalisations had no place in the conference of such people as the journalists. But the opinion in the conference was overwhelmingly in favour of expression of opinion. The President gracefully yielded to this general desire. A resolution declaring that nothing short of a National Government would be enough in place of the present irresponsible Government to preserve India's freedom and avert foreign aggression. Dr. Chitnis moved this resolution and Messrs. Lalji Pendse and K. G. Limaye seconded and supported it respectively. Some of the delegates were influenced by the fact that Messrs. B. G. Kher. Yusuf Meherally and Shankarrao Deo who were invited to address the gathering exhorted delegates to pass a resolution declaring their living faith and duty by their country. This exhortation was hardly necessary as a majority of the delegates went bent on having their faith authoritatively declared.

Professional Interest

Besides these resolutions of somewhat general interest, the conference passed a number of resolutions of purely professional interest to all Indian journalists For instance, the conference expressed satisfaction that the Standing Committee of the All-India Editors' Conference had succeeded in maintaining intact the system of Government taking the advice of the Cor tee before proceeding against any newspaper. A resolution demanded the reconstitution of the Provincial Advisory Committees in such a way as to accord representation to journalists on a linguistic basis and moderate the preponderance of representation given to newspapers published in English. It was also urged that before recommending any action against any newspaper in any Indian language, the Sub-Committee for that language should be necessarily consulted. It was further urged that the accused newspaper should be given an opportunity of explaining its position before it is adjudicated upon.

A resolution moved by Mr. D. V. Gokhale of the "Kesari" bitterly complained that even after repeated requests the All-India Editors' Conference Committee had failed to take a representative of the Marathi press. He threatened that the Marathi journalists were thinking of declaring that the committee was unrepresentative if their representative was not taken. He said whenever vacancies occurred, they were filled almost surreptiously

A resolution moved by the chairman of the Reception Committee urged that a minimum salary of Rs 60 in Bombay and Rs 45 out of Bombay should be fixed for all journalists by the Proprietors. The resolution demanded dearness allowance, provision for Provident Fund and night duty allowance as also special war time insurance

Protest Against Repression

Mr. D. V. Divekar moved a resolution protesting against the repressive measures taken against the 'Bombay Sentinel' the "Pratap' the 'Sainik' the 'Yugantar' the 'National Herald' and others. Messrs. Varerkar, Raghavendra Rao, Y. K. Khadilkar and Miss Pramila Oak of Akola further supported this resolution. Mr. N. R. Phatak was congratulated upon for conducting a training class for journalists at Ruia College and all Government publications were asked to be restored to all newspapers full of cost, as of old.

Reduction In Paper Sizes

A resolution pointed out the inconvenience caused to 'B' class newspapers of two and three pice by letting them print only 20 pages in a week. It was demanded that it should be increased to 24. Similarly bi-weeklies priced at five and six pice should get 40 pages in place of 36.

Mr. Appa Pendse's resolution insisting on correct and decent Marathi in the text of the advertisements raised peals of laughter every now and then. He was quite serious about his proposal and despite the lightness created by his quotations and comments, the resolution was unanimously passed because every one agreed with Mr. Pendse said

The next session of the Conference has been invited at Nagpur or Amraoti.

'LET'S MAKE TWO PENCE'

—Think the Profiteers!

Profiteering is indeed a tempting job during a War even at the expense of human suffering.

What reason other than a motive of profiteering can there be to increase the prices of indigenous Ayurvedic Medicines?

Prices of SADHANA'S pure and genuine Ayurvedic Medicines have not been increased despite the War! They are still the same old quality products.

Adhyksha Dr. Joges Chandra Ghose M.A. Ayurvedsastri F.C.S. (London). M.C.S. (America) formerly Professor of Chemistry, Bhagalpur College.

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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

"Travel When You Must"
"Grow More Food"
"Buy Defence Bonds."
"An Appeal To Common Sense."
"Cleopatra Rode A Horse."
"Shivaji Ate Very Little Food."
"Grow More Beards."
"Take Shelter When You Must."
"Buy More Food."
"Less Light More Might."
"See Your Warden To-day."
"Are You Death-On-Wheels?"
"Sell Your Used Car."
"Switch Off Your Lights."
"An Appeal To Cleopatra."
"Be Brief On The Telephone."
"Switch On In Industry."
"See Cleopatra When You Must."
"Grow More Wardens."
"Sell Your Used Defence Bonds."
"Be Brief On The Bonds."
"Less Might More Light."
"Are You Death On A Horse?"
"Grow More Horses."
"Cleopatra Used A Phone."
"Sell Your Wardens."
"Telephone To Common Sense."
"Be Brief With Your Horse."
Give us an aspirin!

★

A Simple Question

Here's a simple question: What is the solution of the communal problem in India?

And here are the simple (?) answers.

Mahatma Gandhi says: Swaraj.

Mr. Jinnah says: Pakistan.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar says: The ghost of Pakistan.

Mr. Munshi says: Akhand Hindustan.

And Dr. Trivikram says: Inter-communal marriage. Not one Hindu-Muslim marriage here and a Sikh-Parsi wedding there. But a law making inter-communal marriages compulsory and forbidding all marriages within the same community! Are you shocked?

★

Not A Sensationalist

We asked Dr. Trivikram for an elucidation of his scheme. He is an ultra-courteous, soft-spoken, bearded man of middle age. physician by profession, artist by inclination, patriot by conviction. Neither a sensationalist nor a headline-hunter.

He told us how for over thirty years he has pondered over the communal problem. He was one of the pioneers of the temple entry movement for the uplift of Harijans. Since then his ideas have changed, after a prolonged and deep study of the question. No political settlement, no division into Pakistan and Akhand Hindustan, he says, can solve this problem. The Hindu-Muslim differences will remain so long as there are Hindus and Muslims. Only by compulsory inter-marriage can we produce a generation of real, hundred per cent. Indians, without the slightest taint of communalism.

Mere propaganda, says Dr. Trivikram, will not be enough without the sanction of the State. Hence his insistence upon a legal enactment enforcing compulsory inter-communal marriage.

★

Love Versus Law

But won't you be penalizing Love? What about a young man who happens to fall in love with a girl belonging to the same community? Would you invoke the power of law to forbid their marriage?

Dr. Trivikram was not rattled by our questions. Calmly he replied, "For centuries our youths have sacrificed their love for the sake of orthodox parents. Now let them sacrifice it for the sake of their country and their country's freedom."

Besides, he says, love is almost invariably guided by prevalent social conventions. Love marriages are still rare in India but even when they are permitted, a Hindu boy generally falls in love with a Hindu girl (but not with one of his cousin sisters) and a Muslim generally falls in love with a Muslim girl (quite often with one of his cousin sisters), thus each subconsciously conforming to the pattern of behaviour sanctioned by his Society. Once Dr. Trivikram's law is passed, they will learn to fall in love only with the members of the other communities. The point is not altogether without reason.

The law, moreover, will be enforced only for a limited period (say 30 years). Once a generation of 'decommunalized' Indians has been produced, the right of free choice in marriage will be restored.

★

Unpracticable But Commendable

As a corollary to this Dr. Trivikram wants to agitate for other 'reforms.' Let no one be asked to declare his religion in a census or while applying for a job, passport, etc. Let the communal educational institutions be abolished. Let the schools give instruction in the essence of religion which is the same in Hinduism, Islam or Christianity. Dr. Trivikram is not an atheist but (we suspect) a deeply religious person. What he wants is not the abolition of religion but of dogma and ritual which create the distinctions and differences between man and man. He wants to establish religion as a sacred, intimate secret between a man and his creator.

We do not think Dr. Trivikram's projected law will ever be passed. Perhaps it is too unpractical. Perhaps some of our friends who characterize the scheme as "cranky" and "illusory" are right. But still we cannot help giving our moral support to this visionary scheme and expressing admiration for its author who has the courage to propound such a revolutionary idea to a people steeped in dogma, superstition and distinctions of community and caste. Out of such 'Madness' are born revolutions in the minds of men!

★

Bombs For Hindus! Bombs For Muslims!

Talking about communalism, we are reminded of the fine slogan, "Let us decommunalise ourselves", that our enthusiastic Sheriff, Mr. Rashid Ali Beg, recently gave us while presiding over a debate at Matunga.

That very night, two hours after giving public utterance to this slogan, Mr. Beg inaugurated the National War Front's "*Muslim* Civil Defence Committee"!!!

Muslim Civil Defence! Hindu Civil Defence! Parsi Civil Defence! Are the enemy bombs going to observe all these fine distinctions?

★

That Picture ....

On a fateful grey morning, during the gloomy days of September, 1938, one of the "Chroniclers" stood with a crowd of journalists at London's Croydon aerodrome. He watched a man with an umbrella depart by plane. It was Chamberlain on his way to Munich.

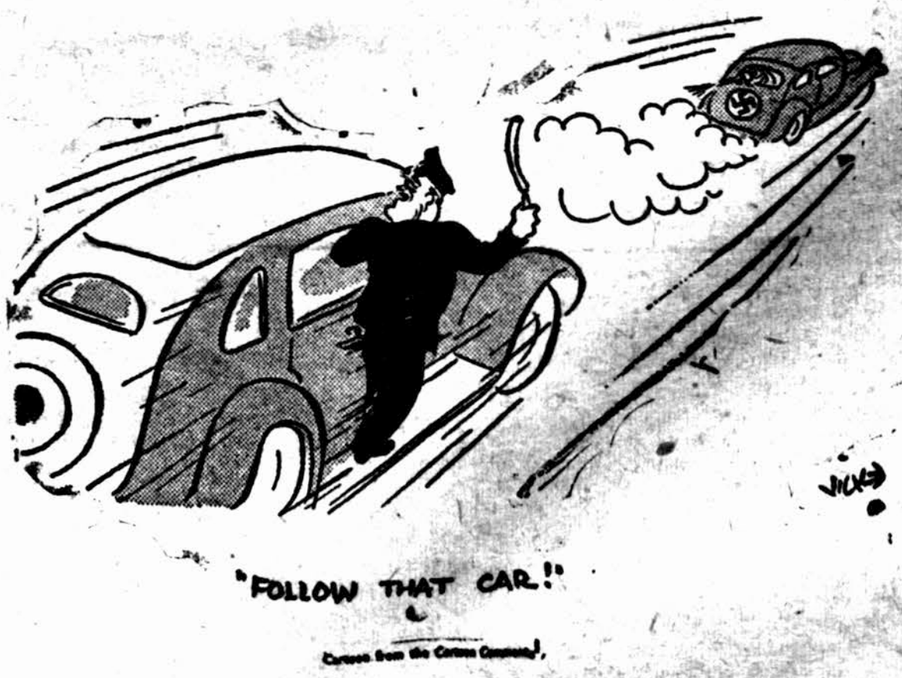
The "Chronicler" was depressed, as was everyone else who saw the fatal blunderings of Britain's Appeasement Brigade.

To get rid of the depression, that afternoon he went to see a picture in one of West End cinemas. But he could not escape the man with the umbrella. For, lo and behold, there he was on the screen, just as the "Chronicler" had seen him that morning.

Within four or five hours, the Croydon scene had been filmed by newsreel cameramen, it was developed, printed, edited and rushed to the theatres for that evening's shows.

In New York, the same "Chronicler" attended a Youth Rally at night and next day was able to see himself on the screen in practically every one of Broadway cinemas.

That is newsreel making, that is screen journalism.



..... And This!

In India, we move at a different pace. We remember once seeing a "topical" film of a Congress Session six months after it was over.

The Film Advisory Board, with all the lavish resources of a Governmental organization, seems to have inherited the same tradition.

"A Gallant Effort" *was* a gallant effort—and we were the first and the loudest to say that. But it was a much-belated effort. The film, in its English version, reached the screen four weeks after Sir Stafford Cripps had folded his tent and silently stolen away.

And—count the days—even after 60 days the Hindustani version has yet to see the light of day—or shall we say the darkness of the night? The Hindustani version of the film about the Chiangs' visit to India was released months after the visit was forgotten. And why is the language of the 'Sahib log' considered more important in 'Films of India'? The Hindustani versions always seem to appear much later than the English versions.

"WHEN HUNGER BURNS!"

A journalist fell ill
And was packed off to bed
They dressed him in sacks
And shaved off his head

The doctors were clever
And the nurses were good
But he hated them all
They gave him no food

They starved him at breakfast
And ignored him at lunch
They snubbed him at supper
When he begged for a crunch

His stomach cried "Hunger!"
And his throat screamed "Thirst"!
When he saw the well-fed doctor
Like a volcano he burst

"Bring me chapatties
And bring me rice
Bring me some curry
With plenty of spice

"Order a raspberry
Frothy and red
Floating with ice-cubes
I'll sip it in bed.

"Fetch me a coconut
Creamy and white
Flooded with rich milk
A palate's delight."

But the doctors smirked
And the nurses stared
The more he asked
The more they glared.

He patted his stomach
And smacked his lips
But they gave him just water
And only "four sips"

—LATA DESAI.

A Brickbat For F. A. B.

Since we have been so profuse in showering bouquets on the F. A. B. and Mr. Shantaram, we feel entitled to chuck an occasional little brickbat also.

Now that news-reels, documentary films, and topical shorts are coming into their own in India, it is important that we learn that topical films ought to be topical and that news-reels should be released when their subject matter is still NEWS—and not history!

It is not surprising that the producers of "March Of Time" entrust their work to journalists and not to professional film-people.

Once, we remember, Mr. Shantaram wanted to be a film critic. Now it appears to us he ought to develop a 'nose for the news'!

★

Censored!

"Professor Mamlock" had to contend with the ever-popular Mickey Rooney and yet the anti-Nazi-Russian film made a hit at the Regal. Let us hope it will be followed by a few more.

The admirers of the celebrated Russian film technique (which they have read about but never seen) were rather disappointed at the picture's utter lack of montage and angular angles! But actually the Russian cinema, having passed through the "arty" phase of Eisenstein-Pudovkin experimentation, is now returning to a more sober and simpler technique.

By the way, can anyone throw some light on this subject? Who blacked-out some of the dialogues in the English superimposed titles? The British censors or our own local censors? And why?

We took the precaution of going to see the picture with a friend who knows the language of Stalin. So we know the missing titles. And also why they were missing.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

A shopkeeper had for some time displayed in his window a card inscribed "Fishing Tickle."

A customer drew the proprietor's attention to the spelling. "Hasn't anyone told you of it before?" he asked.

"Hundreds," replied the dealer, "but whenever they drop in to tell me they always spend something."

* * *

The following, taken from a petty cash-book is surely the world's shortest novel:—

Advert. for typist, 2s.; typist's salary, £2; flowers, 5s.; chocolates, 7s. 6d.; typist's salary, £3, sweets for wife, 6d.; Winnie's salary, £4; dinner and theatre for Winnie and self, £10 10s.; fur coat for wife, £150; advert for male typist, 2s.

* * *

"You love your girl, don't you?"

"Of course I do."

"Yet you mean to say you caught this fellow making love to her and you stand for it?"

"Well—er—yes. You see——"

"Why didn't you give him the hiding of his life?"

"I'm just waiting. Waiting, that's all."

"Waiting? What for"

"Till I catch her with a smaller fellow."

* * *

"Your husband's a martyr to dyspepsia, I believe."

"Not exactly," replied the long-suffering wife. "He's got dyspepsia all right, but I'm the martyr."

* * *

"Scene: Aboard a Junkers over England."

"Now Hans, you der target spot und I der bomberen will drop and der bangheim make."

"Not so, Karl Schmellenhorst—you de target spot and I der bangheim will make. You made der bangheim on Friday."

"You are a schweinhund!"

"Und you are a meanie cat!"

Third voice (nastily): "Neither of you will der bangheim make—see?—because der sergeant der bombheim in der 'plane forgotten to put has."

"Was old Johnson bad when you saw him?"
"By gosh, yes! His temperature was four over bogey."

A piece of paper covered with mystic figures and signs had been discovered on the floor of the aircraft factory.

It had been seen to fall from the handbag of a girl worker who had received it from a strange woman at the works entrance. Experts had been called in to decipher the apparent code, but all failed.

Finally the manager took it home to study it further. His wife supplied the solution.

"Why, John," she exclaimed with animation, "wherever did you get this from? It's a knitting system for a perfectly sweet jumper!"

Three men were sitting in the parlour of a country inn, having spent a very good time together. Suddenly a large rat ran across the floor and scuttled out of sight. All three saw it, but no one said a word.

At last one of them could stand the tension no longer. "I know what you fellows are thinking," he shouted. "You think I saw a rat, but I didn't!"

* * *

"Give me an example of foreign entanglements," said the teacher.

"A plate of spaghetti," replied Tommy.

Outside a night club a taximan was hailed by the doorkeeper, who packed four very jolly guests into the cab.

"That one on the left goes to Park Lane," he explained. "The one next to him to Jermyn Street. The one on the left-front seat goes to Piccadilly, and the fourth to Knightsbridge."

With an understanding nod the taximan drove off. In a few minutes he returned and hailed the doorkeeper.

"Would you mind sorting out these fellows again?" he asked "I hit a bump in Trafalgar Square."

* * *

The guests at a children's party were being arranged in a group for a flashlight photograph. Seeing one little fellow who appeared rather awed, the photographer spoke to him kindly.

"Cheer up, sonny," he said. "Smile at the little girl over here."

"Why should I?" he asked, indignantly. "She's my sister."

* * *

A local paper had published a report of the engagement of the local schoolmaster. In the next issue was published:—

"As we were the first to be able to publish the report of the engagement of Mr. J. Smith, our respected schoolmaster to Miss Matty Murphy, so we are now in a position to be the first to report that there is not an atom of truth in the assertion."

"Ye saved me fra' drooning, ladnie," said Macpherson, "and I wad gladly gie ye a shillin', but I've only a twashinnin' piece."

"Never mind about that," replied the rescuer; "jump in again."

* * *

The office boy was asked to ring up a number and got the wrong one.

"Mr. Woolf here," came the reply.

"Who?" replied the boy.

"Woolf," replied the wrong number.

"Well, who's afraid of you?" asked the boy

Lady of the House: "Your laundry returned my tablecloth torn in two last week."
Laundryman: "But we only charged for one article, mum."

The taxi was a very ancient one and had taken a long time to reach its destination.

As the passenger paid his fare he remarked:

"How do you manage when your fare is in a desperate hurry?"

"Ah," said the driver, confidentially, "I keeps on changin' me gears and 'onkin me 'ooter."

* * *

"Sir—I havx rxcxivxd thx typxwritxr you sxnt. You can sxx from this lxttxr thx sort of rot it writxs. What's thx good of sxnding out a machinx without a lxttxr 'x' in it? For hxavxn's sakx sxnd somxonx to takx it away and bring mx onx that writxs sxnsx.—Yours sinexrxly."

* * *

Private Jones had had twenty shots at the rifle range, and all had missed the target.

"What are you doing?" yelled the sergeant.

"What's the explanation of this disgraceful performance?"

"I don't know!" replied Jones. "They're leaving this end all right."

* * *

"What did you give your baby for his first birthday?" asked Mrs. Richards.

"We opened his money-box," replied her friend, "and gave him a lovely copper kettle."

* * *

"My old man's nerves are that bad," Mrs. Robinson said to the chemist, "he's afraid to ask for a rise. Would it do any good to give him a dose of them aspiring tablets?"

He: "This book says we must dig two spits deep."
She: "Spit! Well if that's what we've got to do I refuse to indulge in anything so common."

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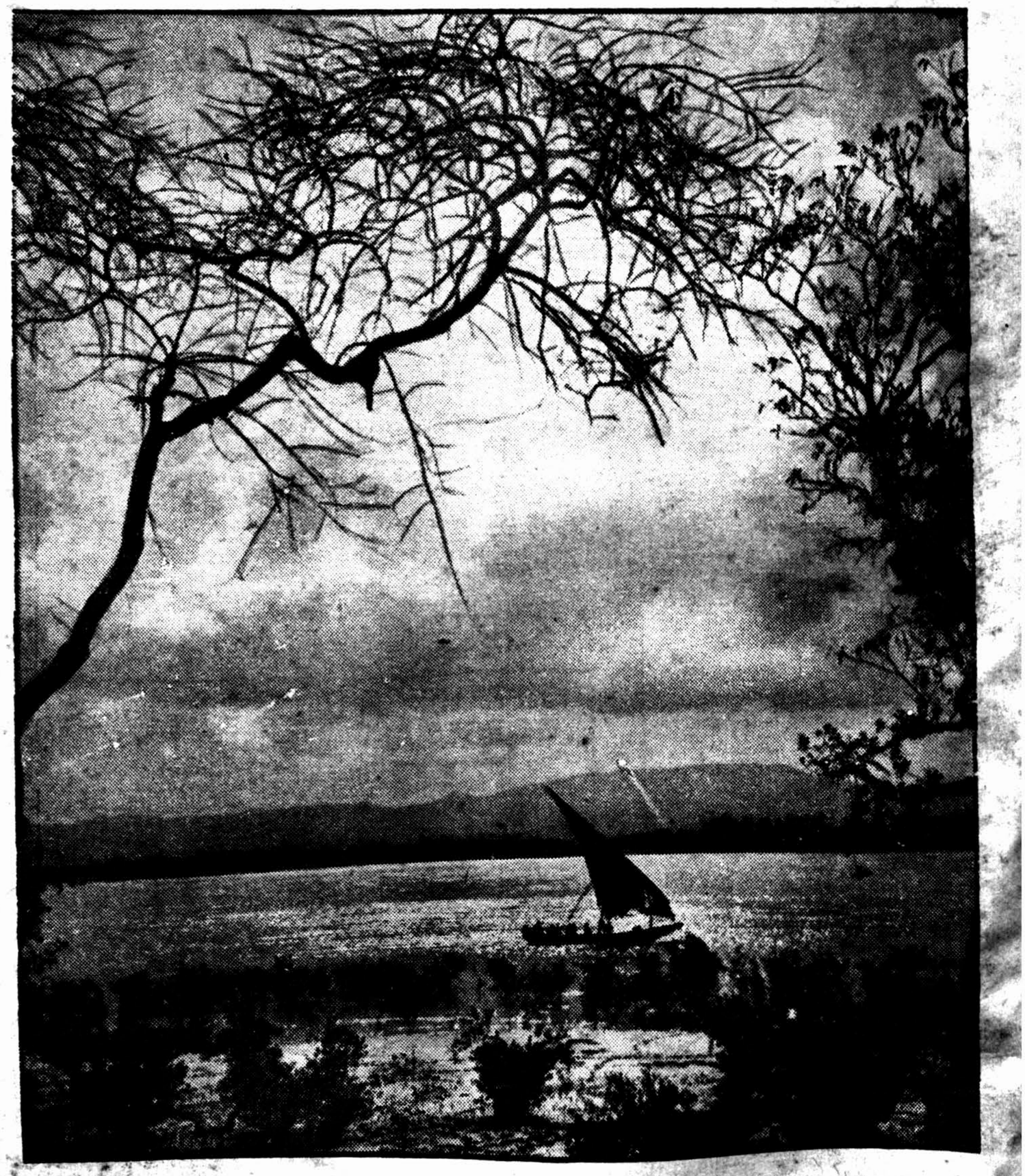
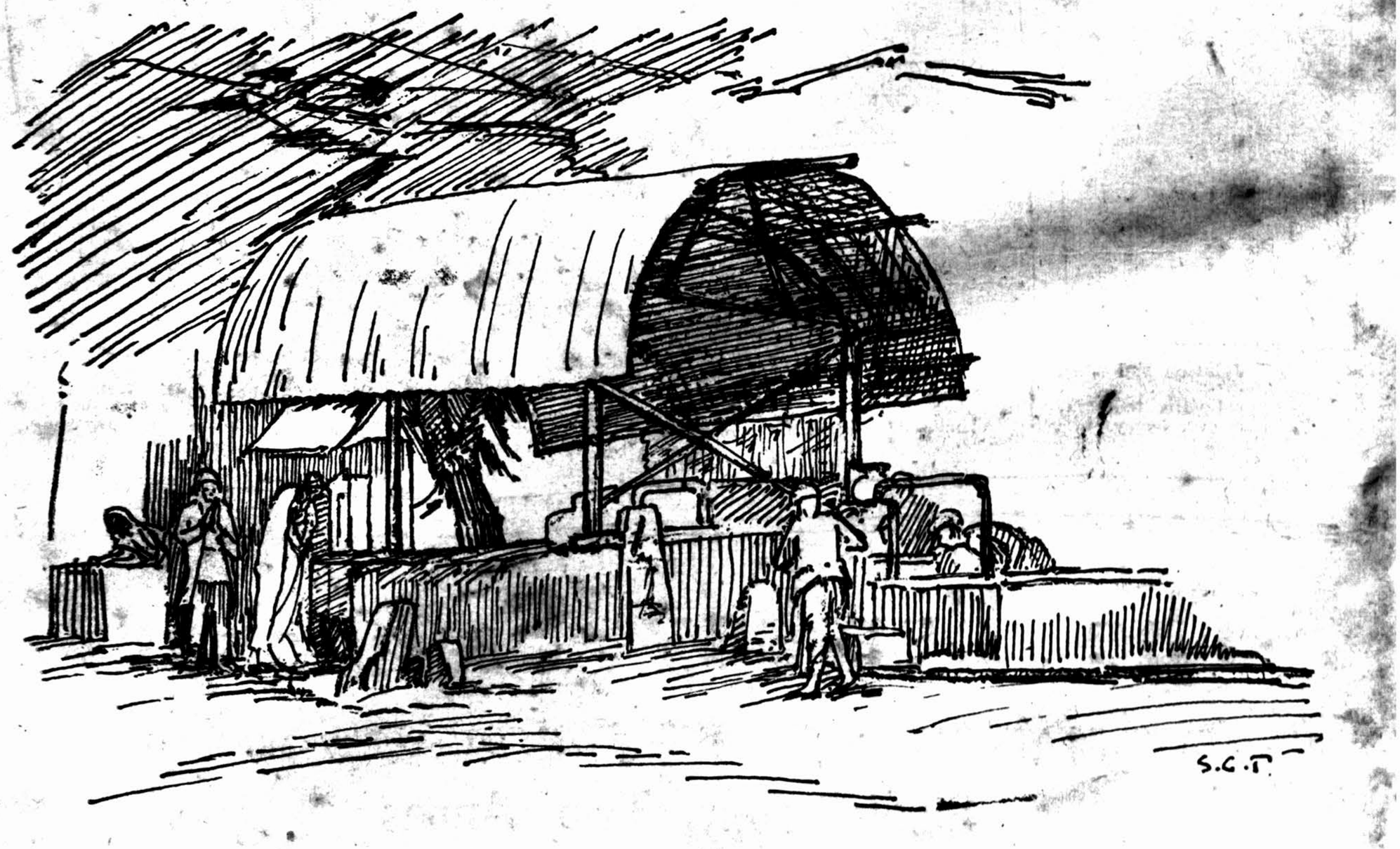
Monsoon Glory

—B. F. Ferreira



THE SACRED WELL

—S. S. Tanksale



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